The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Suppression of the Great Riot at Birmingham.

The Whole Affair of a Religious and Not Political Nature.

More Convictions in Ireland for Fenianism.

Inquiry Into the Alleged Cruelties Committed by Omar Pasha.

A Conference at Paris to Discuss Affairs in South America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Great Riot at Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Thursday, June 20.

The harrangues of a man named MURPHY against Popery led to great disturbances here. Within the last few days there has been great excitement, which looked at one time as if it would lead to very serious consequences. At least a hundred thousand people were in the streets. The mob held the city, sacked several houses, and marched through the streets, singing "Glory Hallelujah," "John Brown," and other choruses. The Riot Act was read. Troops were ordered to the city from Manchester, but were not obliged to fire upon the people.

The police used their cutlasses, and several persons were wounded, but none were killed. The excitement is now somewhat lulled, and it is thought that the disturbance has ended. MURPHY has persisted every night in making long and offensive speeches against the Roman Catholic Church, ridiculing its rites. Some attempts to renew the disorder have been put down, and comparative quiet now prevails.

The Fenian Trials in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Thursday, June 20.

The Special Commission in session at Limerick has concluded its labors. Several of the prisoners found guilty of treason have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Acceptance of the Crown.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20.

To-day was the thirtieth anniversary of the acceptance by Queen VICTORIA of the throne of the United Kingdom. The bells were rung, a royal salute was fired at St. James' Park and flags are flying all over London.

The Queen is at Windsor Castle this morning.

The Czar and the Emperor Congratulated on their Escape.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20.

The authorities of this metropolis have voted to present addresses of congratulation to the Emperors of Russia and France on their escape.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Inquiry Into the Alleged Cruelties of Omar Pasha.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening the Government was asked if it could give the House any information in regard to the cruelties alleged to have been practiced by OMAR PASHA in the Island of Candia. Lord STANLEY, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that his Government had received no official advices that such cruelties had been committed, and knew nothing more of the matter than had appeared in the public prints.

FRANCE.

Conference at Paris with Regard to South America.

PARIS, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has held a special conference with the Ministers of the United States and Spain. The meeting was called for the consideration of South American affairs, and it is said that the war now existing on the Rio de la Plata between the Allied South American powers and Paraguay was the principal topic discussed.

TURKEY.

An Ambassador for this Country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, June 20.

EDOUARD BLACQUE BEY, the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the United States, departed from this city yesterday on his voyage to America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—Noon.

Consols for money	94½
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¼
Erie Railway Shares	39¼

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 94⅜.

No changes have occurred in the prices of American Securities since the noon report.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

Consols have declined fully ⅛ ₱ cent. since morning, and closed at 94¼ for Money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Railway shares are weaker, but United States bonds are steady and firm. The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79
Erie Railway Shares	39
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	26

FRANKFORT, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 20—Noon.

Cotton tends downward; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 6d.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Barley, 4s. 8d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 74s. Beef, 132s. 6d.; Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes, 30s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 43s. 9d.; Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

ANTWERP, Thursday, June 20—Noon.

Petroleum, 38f.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 20—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined ⅛d, and the price for Middling Uplands at this hour is 11¼d., and of Middling Orleans 11½d.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market Lard has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 49s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

In the Produce market Pot Ashes have advanced 6d., and the price now is 30s. 6d. In other articles there is no change to report.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—2 P. M.

Prices rule the same as at noon for all articles.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

COTTON—The inactivity in Cotton continued throughout the day, and the market closed dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.

The sales of the day did not exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuff market is irregular. Corn is 3d. lower; Mixed Western was last quoted at 37s. 3d. ₱ quarter. California Wheat closed firmer with an upward tendency; quoted at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d. ₱ cental. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—American Lard has declined to 49s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Pork and Beef steady at previous quotations. Bacon, 41s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut, middles.

PRODUCE—Ashes have advanced to 30s. 6d. Resin steady at 7s. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for fine American. Spirits Turpentine declined 9d.; sales at 31s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Petroleum Spirits, 7d., and refined, 1s. 2d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American.

LONDON, Thursday, June 20—Evening.

Sugar unchanged; No. 12 Dutch Standard quoted at 25s.

Iron steady; Scotch Pig, 54s. ₱ ton.

Oils and Linseed unchanged.

MEXICO.

Declaration of Tampico in Favor of Santa Anna—Disavowal of the Acts and the Claims of Juarez.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, June 20, 1867,
11 o'clock A. M.

The following has been received with universal enthusiasm by the Mexican people and military. Gen. SANTA ANNA is now probably at Vera Cruz:

Pronunciamiento and Declaration of the City and Port of Lampico de Tamaulipas, recognizing his Excellency Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna as General-in-Chief of the Mexican Armies and President ad interim of ehe Republic of Mexico.

ARTICLE 1. The garrison of Tampico and its citizens have decided to disavow the Government of Don BENITO JUAREZ as anti-national and unpatriotic.

ART. 2.—They repel and protest in due form against the decrees of April 23, 1867.

ART. 3. The garrison of Tampico, and the brigades of BARGAS and CANALES, declare that they will defend and sustain, with all their strength and power, the sovereignty of the State of Tamaulipas.

ART. 4. They protest against the act of Don BENITO JUAREZ, by which he has mortgaged the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi to the Government of the United States of North America for $45,000,000.

ART. 5. They recognize his Excellency, Gen. A. L. DE SANTA ANNA, as General-in-Chief of the Mexican Armies, and President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico.

ART. 6. The garrison of Tampico places at the disposal of Gen. SANTA ANNA said city and State, with all of its material of war and resources, so as to enable him to sustain and defend the sovereignty of the nation.

ART. 7. His Excellency the General SANTA ANNA will support and adhere to the reformed laws, which tolerate religious liberty and the free Press, &c.

ART. 8. As soon as Gen. SANTA ANNA shall have taken possession of the City of Mexico, as President *ad interim*, he shall convene a National Congress, for the election of a regular President.

ART. 9. Gen. R. FLORES is hereby authorized to represent of Tampico near his Excellency Gen. SANTA ANNA.

ART. 10. Gen. FLORES will explain verbally to his Excellency, Gen. SANTA ANNA, the intentions of the Government of the State of Tamaulipas, as well as its political and military situation.

ART. 11. In case that his Excellency, Gen. SANTA ANNA, should have absented himself from the City of New-York, then Gen. FLORES will immediately proceed to St. Thomas, or to any other place where he may find his Excellency, and comply with the object of his commission.

ART. 12. His Excellency Gen. SANTA ANNA is solicited to declare his determination within three days after having received the present communication, and to make it known to the Government for its future action. MANUEL GARDETTE, Secretary.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

A Proclamation by the President—Ratifications of the Treaty Exchanged.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The treaty between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington on the 13th day of March last, which treaty, being in the English and French languages, is word for word as follows:

This treaty has already been published, and cedes to the United States, immediately upon the exchange of ratifications, all of the Russian American possessions. In consideration of which the United States are to pay Russia, within ten months, seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold; and,

Whereas, The said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on this 20th day of June, by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Privy Counsellor EDWARD DE STOECKL, the Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, on the part of their respective Governments,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BRAZIL.

Opening of the Brazilian Chambers—Speech of the Emperor on the War and the Condition of the Country.

The steamship *North America*, which left Rio Janeiro May 25, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings word that the United States steamers *Brooklyn* and *Huron* were at Rio Janeiro. The *Brooklyn* expected to leave for home about the 6th of July. There was no sickness at Rio Janeiro on the departure of the steamship *North America*. The cholera excitement had completely subsided.

The Brazilian Chambers were opened on the 23d ult. by the Emperor in person, who made the following address:

"AUGUST AND WORTHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION: The meeting of the General Assembly inspires me and all Brazilians with high delight and grateful hopes.

Order has been inalterably maintained among the people of the Provinces; and the tranquillity during the late elections is a further evidence of the love consecrated by Brazilians to national institutions.

Thanks to divine Providence, the state of the public health is satisfactory in the greater part of the Empire. The cholera morbus, which I am sorry to say, afflicted the capital, and some parts of Rio de Janeiro, S. Pedro of Rio Grande do Sul, and Santa Catharina, disappeared rapidly, without proving so fatal, as on the occasion of its first appearance. The Government took every precaution, as in duty bound.

The war brought on by the President of Paraguay, has not yet reached its desired termination; but Brazil and the Argentine and Oriental Republics, true to their alliance, will soon realise the end.

In the execution of such a sacred duty, the Government has received the most valuable aid in the indefatigable exertions of every Brazilian, and all have entire confidence in the valor of the army, navy, national guard and volunteers, to whom is due the sincere thanks of the nation.

The cholera morbus which unfortunately invaded the River La Plate, caused considerable loss to the allied forces in front of the enemy. I profoundly lament the death of so many of the brave, who were anxious for the moment to risk in battle their lives for their country.

To Brazil and allied Republics, the Government of Peru offered its kind services, as a preliminary mediation on the part of itself, Chili, Bolivia and Equador Republics, to reëstablish peace with Paraguay. Later on, the United States Government also offered its gracious mediation for the same purpose. The allies, thankful for the offers, could not permit.

It is gratifying for me to communicate to you that Brazil is at peace with all other foreign Powers, with whom the Government exerts itself to cultivate the most amicable ties.

Was signed in Paris, and is in force a declaration interpreting article 7th of Consular Convention celebrated with France, putting thus an end to the doubt respecting inheritance, which occurred in the practical execution of said convention, and the same result the Government hopes to obtain with respect to other conventions of a similar nature.

It delights me to announce to you, that the navigation of the Amazon and some of its tributaries, also of the Rivers Tocantins and S. Francisco, were by decree No. 3,749, dated 7th December last, decided to be opened to the mercantile marine of all nations, on and after the 7th of September next.

This measure, corresponding with the expectations of natives and foreigners, promises the most important advantages to the Empire.

The public revenue continues to increase, but the expenditure, especially that originating with the necessities of war, has increased in a manner to produce a deficit in the budget, which it is of the most vital importance to clear off, in the way that your wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

The servile element of the Empire cannot fail to merit opportunely your consideration, acting in a manner to care for the high interests attached to emancipation, by respecting actual property, and without giving a profound shock to our main source of industry, agriculture.

To promote colonization ought to be the object of your particular solicitude.

Equal attention is due to public instruction.

Among the measures required for the army service, are most prominent, that of a law for recruiting, penal codes and military regulations.

Experience teaches that it is most urgent to alter the classification of naval officers.

Practice has also shown the convenience of modifying the organization of the national guard, principally with reference to the further mobilization under extraordinary circumstances.

August and worthy representatives of the nation:

Your dedication to the public welfare, and the benefit of your counsel, assure me that you will enable the Government to overcome the present difficulties, and to establish ever the prosperity of the country on a more solid basis.

The session is declared open.

D. PEDRO II.,
Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Fresh Testimony as to His Presence with Booth on the Night of the Murder—Remarkable Exhibition of Temper by Counsel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The defence in the Surratt trial opened the proceedings of the case to-day by a motion to recall three witnesses for the prosecution, and considerable time was occupied in debating it. Judge FISHER finally overruled it, but not until Mr. BRADLEY, for the defence, had lost his temper, which he did not fully regain before the afternoon adjournment.

When the examination of witnesses was fairly commenced again the prosecution continued its previous policy of eliciting minor facts, and called several who testified that SURRATT was here on the afternoon of the 14th of April. One witness, named LEE, a detective under BAKER, swore that at 3 o'clock he met him going down the avenue on foot; and another, Dr. CLEAVER, the keeper of the livery-stable in which BOOTH kept his horses, testified that he met him at 4 o'clock on horseback, near the suburbs of the city, so that the continuity of his proceedings that day is fully established. Mr. MARTIN, a New-York commercial broker, testified to having met SURRATT at Port Tobacco, Md., where he made arrangements with ATZERODT to ferry a party, consisting of a dozen persons, across the Potomac. From the evidence of this witness and others it is plainly to be seen that the prosecution intend first to develop the prisoners complicity in the conspiracy to kidnap Mr. LINCOLN, and then to show his guilt under the charge of murder. Dr. CLEAVER, in his testimony, repeated his evidence before the Military Commission that SURRATT told him on a certain day that he and BOOTH had bloody work to do that night. On hearing this a noticeable flush appeared on the prisoner's face, and his teeth and hands were closely clenched. He spoke to his senior counsel, and with some effort succeeded in controlling his emotions. CLEAVER admitted that he had just been released from jail, and that during his confinement he had talked with SANFORD CONOVER, the perjurer, and with ASHLEY, the impeacher, regarding SURRATT's appearance here on the 14th of April. The senior BRADLEY made a fearful exhibition of temper during CLEAVER's examination, and proclaimed in an angry tone of voice that he intended to teach Judge PIERREPONT a little courtesy, as he had none. But the latter, with the coolness of an iceberg, proceeded with his argument. To-morrow further evidence will be adduced on the point of SURRATT's presence here on the day of the murder.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The trial of JOHN H. SURRATT was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. There was an increased attendance on the part of spectators. The number of ladies in attendance has increased, and they occupy seats within the bar. The prisoner was brought in at 10 o'clock and the roll of jurors was called.

Mr. Merrick submitted a motion asking that the witnesses Carroll Hobart, Charles H. Blinn and Joseph M. Dye be recalled for the purpose of cross-examination upon points which have come to the knowledge of the defence since the other examination closed.

Mr. Carrington felt it his duty to object.

Mr. Merrick said it was a matter within the sound discretion of the Court, and the recalling was necessary to a just trial of the case.

Mr. Carrington withdrew his objection, as he was not disposed to throw any embrrassment in the way of a fair trial.

Mr. Wilson said he thought the witnesses referred to had been discharged and gone home.

Mr. Carrington said in withdrawing his objection he did not wish to be understood as acknowledging that he was under any obligations to keep his witnesses here.

Mr. Merrick said he hoped no witnesses would be discharged except upon the consent of both parties. He instanced the case of Brown *vs.* Wylie, and other cases, to show that witnesses had been retained during the whole trial for the purpose of being recalled if necessary. In the Gardner case, witnesses were kept here eighty-four trial days.

The Court suggested that it was probably the retention of the witnesses that prolonged the trial.

Mr. Bradley asked if the prosecution proposed to recall these witnesses.

Mr. Carrington said not unless the Judge directed them to do so.

Mr. Bradley said the witnesses had been discharged without the knowledge of counsel.

Judge Fisher said that in a long experience he had never heard of a rule that allowed witnesses to be recalled in the manner now proposed. If there was a rule upon that subject he would like to see it.

Mr. Bradley said he had been misunderstood. He intended to convey the idea that the rule was within the sound discretion of the Court.

The defence therefore proposed to lay a foundation for a case upon which the Court could rule.

Mr. Carrington repeated he had no objection to the recall of the witnesses if they were here, but he did not wish to be compelled to keep witnesses here.

Mr. Merrick asked if they would recall Susan Mahoney.

Mr. Carrington said she was in the city, and could be recalled at any time.

Mr. Merrick said that case was then out of the way, and it only remained as to the call of Blinn and Hobart, and he therefore submitted a motion to have them recalled, and he thought the motion would be granted when he stated what he expected to prove. The defence had received information which would enable them to show that in April, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Mr. Hobart stated that the parties to whom he referred in his testimony as having got on his train at Essex Junction, got on that train on Friday, the 21st of April, and not on Tuesday, April 18. These dates were very material. That Hobart had made the statement was brought to the knowledge of the defence after the examination had closed. That this was so, he would read from the statement of Hobart as made to a Government official.

Mr. Merrick took up a book and was about to read from it.

Mr. Pierrepont interrupted and wanted to know what official this evidence had been given to.

Mr. Merrick—An official who was a deputy of Gen. L. C. Baker.

Mr. Pierrepont asked if the book was Baker's; if so, he had never seen it or the paper.

Mr. Merrick said it was in Baker's book and if Mr. Pierrepont had never seen it, the prosecution in this case and the Government had seen it and knew all about it. The paper referred to was a letter to Gen. L. C. Baker.

Mr. Pierrepont wanted to know if Baker's book and its contents could be put in evidence. He certainly objected to it.

Mr. Bradley objected to these incessant interruptions and he asked that the rule be strictly enforced.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would state his objection.

Mr. Bradley called him to order and demanded that Mr. Merrick should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had submitted his objection, and asked the Court to rule upon it. He objected to the reading of Baker's book.

The Court said he should sustain an objection to reading Baker's book or any other book except a law book. Everybody knew that Baker's was not one of law, and it was generally doubted whether it was one of facts.

Mr. Merrick said he did not propose to read from Bakers's book or any other book. He simply proposed to read a statement of what he proposed to prove if the witness Hobart was recalled. He proposed to show that before April 27, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Hobart stated that he had carried the men described yesterday, on Friday, April 21, instead of Tuesday, April 18, and that his statement on that occasion corresponded exactly with his evidence of yesterday, except as to the time when the men were carried. As to Blinn, the defence proposed to prove that he made a statement before April 27 corresponding with that made yesterday, except as to the date when the men came to the depot at Burlington. They would show that he positively fixed the date from the fact of his brother's death, and that his mother was absent on the Thursday night, and that it was Friday morning the witness was put upon the train. It was the object of the prosecution to show that Surratt was in Montreal on the afternoon of April 18; that he was at St. Albans the morning of the 18th, and was at Burlington the night of the 17th, on his way to Montreal. As against that, the defence proposed to prove that the two men described by Mr. Blinn were put on the train on Friday morning, and not on Thursday; that the two men were pursued through Vermont to Canada. The men have alleged that they lived in Canada; that they were pursued and tracked to their residence in Canada; and it was ascertained that neither of the men was Surratt; and these facts were reported to the Department at Washington, and are still in the possession of the United States Government, and the Government knows that neither of the men who slept in the depot was John H. Surratt. This statement, and the fact that this motion was a matter for the sound discretion of the Court, should induce the allowance of the motion on the side of justice. The prisoner is here without notice of the witnesses for the prosecution, and he cannot know, until the witness is placed upon the stand, what kind of network it is attempting to weave about him. A judge exercising discretionary power should hesitate a long while before saying he would not summon back a witness, whose reexamination might prove these material facts. In a civil case the recall of a witness would be allowed; and that has been uniformly the practice in this court, and in the closely-contested Wiley-Brown case Mr. Brady was permitted to recall the witness on the thirty-fourth day of that trial.

As to the recall of Sergeant Dye, Mr. Merrick purposed to read a transcript from the docket of Alderman Dorrity, of Philadelphia, showing that Dye was arrested in the early part of 1867 for passing a counterfeit note on the First National Bank of New-York.

Mr. Merrick was reading the transcript when

Mr. Carrington objected to the reading, and said it should not be placed in evidence unless first submitted to the Court.

Mr. Merrick said he did not purpose to offer it in evidence; he simply read it as the basis of his application to recall him.

Judge Fisher said the paper must not be read in the hearing of the jury.

Mr. Pierrepont said that when the motion was first made by the counsel for the defence, and objected to by the District Attorney, he (Mr. Pierrepont) suggested that certain witnesses be allowed to be recalled. He did not know at the time that these witnesses were gone; but Mr. Wilson, the Assistant Attorney, had advised the Court that some had gone to their homes. Susan Jackson, however, was in the city, and the prosecution consented that she be recalled. Could anything be more reasonable and fair? Now he was met with some embarrassment because he had repeatedly been told by the learned counsel that the practice was different here from what it was where he had practiced. He would ask the Court whether, on a motion to recall witnesses, in order to continue the cross-examination, it was the practice to argue questions of fact and sum up and tell what they expected to prove. This motion was to compel the recall of witnesses. Counsel for the prosecution were willing to extend all the courtesy in their power; they would make no objection to the recall of any of the witnesses now in the city, and putting them upon the stand with all the advantages of cross-examination within the proper limits; but they did protest against being compelled to bring back here those who had left the city. They should not bring them back unless ordered to do so by the Court. Neither justice nor law required such a proceeding.

Mr. Carrington—Is not the application somewhat unprecedented? A witness has been fully examined, and after the examination in chief, and the cross-examination has been completed.

The Court (interrupting Mr. Carrington)—I don't want to hear you further. No motion ought to be made unless founded on an affidavit, which the Court can inspect.

Mr. Bradley—It will be put in shape.

The Court—It is out of order for gentlemen to make argument to the jury about the facts they are able to prove. The proper mode is to support the motion by affidavit.

Mr. Merrick remarked, he did not propose to argue the case, but if the motion was founded on an affidavit, he would be compelled to present the reason why the motions should be granted.

Mr. Bradley to Mr. Pierrepont—You did not suggest that the motion should be supported by affidavit.

Mr. Pierrepont—My objection is to your arguing the question on a simple motion to recall witnesses.

Mr. Carrington—I think it but justice to bring to the attention of your Honor the slander presented against Sergt. Dye. I regret exceedingly that counsel for the defence published a libel against him in open Court.

The Court—It is not worth the paper on which it is written.

Messrs. Pierrepont and Merrick were both addressing the Court at the same time, when the Court interrupted them by saying: "You must proceed in regular order. When one side is examining witnesses in chief, the other side can cross-examine, and *vice versa*. Otherwise there will be no end to the trial."

Mr. Merrick—Counsel for the prosecution said I produced a libel. I can only remark that it came to me under official seal from the State of Pennsylvania. I know nothing more. What did you with our motion?

The Court—I overruled it.

Edward L. Smith was sworn and examined by the prosecution. He had since 1860 resided about a mile from Surrattsville; had known the prisoner well for three or four years; recollected he staid at his house in January or February, 1865, and went away next morning; they on that occasion conversed about different things; the prisoner joked about going to Richmond, but never acknowledged to having been there; he, however, laughed, and said if the Yankees knew what he had done they would stretch his neck; witness did not recollect what reply he himself made to this.

Cross-examined by the defence.—He came to Washington last Sunday, having been summoned to appear before the District Attorney; he told that officer what he had just stated here; he had been examined by Judge Holt, and what he had said was written down; none others went up there besides himself; the witness had said to Mr. Townley B. Robey that being away from home would be a great loss to him; when Robey said he would guarantee him ten dollars a day if witness would do what was right; besides this his hotel bill was to be paid.

Mr. Robey said he had seen Mr. Wilson, the Assistant District-Attorney, and made it all right.

Mr. Carrington—Have you not been in Mr. Merrick's office?

Witness—Yes, once.

Mr. Merrick—He told me all about it.

Witness—Mr. Merrick said he was after me with a sharp stick.

James M. Wright, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice, was recalled and identified certain papers as having been placed in his custody. These papers were Jacob Thompson's account with the Ontario Bank of Montreal, a draft on the bank, and Booth's bank-book.

Mr. Bradley inquired whether the diary of Booth had been filed with the records of the conspiracy trial, and whether the diary had ever been in that office.

Mr. Wilson objected to the question.

The Court remarked that he did not see that the Booth diary had any relation to the facts stated on the direct examination of witnesses.

Robert A. Campbell, teller of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, was sworn and gave testimony concerning the papers which Mr. Wright had identified.

Mr. Bradley objected to an examination of Jacob Thompson's bank account in Canada.

The Court said it seemed that the testimony should be heard for the time being, but if the prosecution failed to convict the prisoner, it should be ruled out.

The witness then testified as to the condition of the separate accounts of Booth and Thompson with the Ontario Bank, showing, among other things, that on the 27th of October, 1864, a bill of exchange was drawn for Booth of £61 10s. 12d., and that on the 6th of April, 1865, Thompson drew a check on the bank for $7,098, and the bank gave him in the course of the transactions a certificate of deposit for $180,000; this was placed to his account, he having a large balance all the time to his credit, probably $200,000. The witness also testified to the fact that Jacob Thompson was an American.

John Lee was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington.—Witness now lives in Mississippi between Meridian and Vicksburgh; previous to that time lived in Washington; had been Sergeant of company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers; was ordered to Washington in 1862 for duty as a detective in Col. Baker's force; in his business became familiar with people in this city; had seen John H. Surratt; recognized the prisoner at the bar as Surratt; in April, 1865, was on duty at the quarters of Col. J. R. O'Bierne, Provost-Marshal; on April 14, 1865, was Chief of the detective force under Col. O'Bierne, and went down to the depot that day to look after deserters; on returning, and when at the corner of Sixth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue, stopped to talk to an acquaintance; then went on up Pennsylvania-avenue to Willard's Hotel, and when opposite the hat-store of Mr. Stinemetz, passed a man I took to be John H. Surratt; to the best of witness' knowledge the prisoner at the bar was the man he met; Surratt was walking at an ordinary gait; I was walking fast; on April 15 I went to the Kirkwood House; Major O'Bierne got an order to bring all his men to the Kirkwood House to protect Mr. Johnson; I went up on the roof to see that all was safe, and that no one could come in through the building; the impression was that somebody would try to kill Mr. Johnson; after getting the men all fixed I went down to the Clerk's office, and acting upon certain information, I went to room No. 126, and could not find the key; after consulting with Mr. Sprague, I burst the door open and went into the room; a coat was hanging on the wall, and in a pocket I found a spur and a book. [Book produced. Witness recognized it as the book he found in the coat pocket.] I got the book and three pocket-handkerchiefs and half a stick of black liquorice; I then went to the bed and lifted the covering off until I got between the sheets and the mattress, and I picked up there a large bowie-knife with a red cover over it; I then hunted for letters, but found none; I then took the articles down stairs to the parlor next to Mr. Johnson's room, and gave them to Mr. O'Beirne, who showed them to Mr. Johnson, and then returned them to me, and I locked them up; Vice-President Johnson's room was on the floor below room No. 126; next morning Major O'Beirne gave me an order to take the bundle to Secretary Stanton's house; I gave him the things, and he examined all except the pistol; he did not care about looking at that, and I then wrapped them up again, and kept them until I was ordered to take them to the office of Judge Holt, and then gave them to Judge-Advocate Burnett at his office, corner of Eighteenth-street and Pennsylvania-avenue.

At 12:15 o'clock the Court took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling John Lee was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Bradley: I was a detective officer under Col. O'Beirne; was with Col. Baker before 1865; was with Baker in 1863 or 1864; can't come any nearer to the time; I left Aquia Creek at the first burning by Gen. Burnside, and I came to Washington to Colonel, now Gen. Rucker's headquarters; I think I left Col. Baker's service in 1864, but cannot tell exactly; when I left Col. Baker's service I went on duty with Capt. Putnam, Provost-Marshal, who was O'Beirne's predecessor; I was in the United States military service; while with Baker, Capt. Putnam's headquarters was at Nineteenth and I streets; I was on duty all the time; I went into O'Beirne's service about six months before the assassination; was with Putnam six months; I left Col. Baker some time in the Spring of 1864; the detective force was at that time employed in ferreting out blockade-runners, who were carrying medicines South, and it was at this time Surratt was pointed out to me at the depot; I do not know when that was, but it was many months before the assassination; saw him after that; I knew him in no other way except that his name was Surratt, and he was said to be a rebel; it was our duty to find out where such people belonged; after we had our order for them, Surratt was pointed out as a man who ran through the lines; I do not recollect his dress; he was never pointed out to me especially; a good many men who were pointed out to me I never took especial notice of; did not think I took special notice of him; think he had a little moustache, but am not positive; when I saw Surratt April 14, 1865, do not know how he was dressed; there was nothing on my mind **that induced me to take special notice of him; I passed him on the street, but did not turn to look at him; I did not testify to Surratt's presence at the assassination conspiracy, because I was not asked the question; my whole business was after Atzeroth; I knew Surratt was implicated in the conspiracy**, but did not think it necessary to say anything about his presence unless interrogated; I never told any one, except a few acquaintances, that I saw Surratt on April 14; I told the District-Attorney since my arrival here that I had seen Surratt; I told Mr. Wilson so, and also told Mr. Fred. Butler so; I told it to Mr. Tucker at Butler's; did not see any one writing down what I said at the time I told this.

By Mr. Alexander (a juror)—Witness does not recollect when it was that Surratt was pointed out to him; does not recollect who pointed him out.

By Mr. Bradley—It was between 4 and 5 o'clock when I met Mr. Surratt on April 14.

By Mr. Ball (a juror)—Surratt was coming down and I was going up when I met him on the 14th.

Samuel A. Rainey was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Have lived in Washington twenty years, and traded in horses and kept a livery stable; in 1864 kept horses at the corner of Sixth and C streets; on January 1, 1865, took a stable on Sixth-street, below Pennsylvania-avenue; took the stable with Dr. Wm. E. Cleaver, and from January 1 to June 1 we were partners, and we kept books; Cleaver kept the books; I knew John W. Booth only by name; knew John H. Surratt, and have seen him at the stable several times; on one occasion Surratt came there and hired a horse; I saw Surratt there, but do not recollect the time; Cleaver hired the horse to Surratt; I saw the horse; it was a bay mare; can't say if it was in January, 1865, or not; we kept a set of books at the stable. [The books were exhibited and recognized as the books kept at the stable, and in Cleaver's handwriting.]

Mr. Bradley said they had no questions to ask the witness. He supposed the witness would be retained.

Mr. Pierrepont said the Court had ruled that the prosecution was not bound to give notice whether they would or would not discharge a witness, and they did not intend to give notice.

Mr. Bradley said that was no reason why counsel should be snappish. If the gentleman could not be courteous he (Mr. Bradley) would teach him to be so.

Mr. Pierrepont said he was disposed to be courteous, but it was not his intention to give information they were not bound to give.

Mr. Bradley said he wanted Mr. Pierrepont to respond in a courteous manner, and, if not, he would teach him to do so.

Mr. Pierrepont did not see the necessity of asking as to the same point at every moment.

The Court directed another witness to be called, and personal difficulties to be settled elsewhere.

Wm. E. Cleaver was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness kept a livery stable in 1865, on Sixth-street, between B and Missouri avenues; was a partner of Mr. Rainey; knew J. W. Booth and knows John H. Surratt; has known Surratt eleven or twelve years; was familiar with him; he addressed me as "Doc," and I addressed him as John; Booth kept his horse at our stables, and the first horse brought there was a light-built bay horse; Booth and Surratt came to the stable together, and afterward, on Jan. 25, 1865, Surratt came to hire a horse; previous to this time Booth and Surratt always came together; on this occasion Surratt came alone, and ordered me to have Booth's horse ready at seven o'clock; Surratt, on Jan. 25, ordered the horse at three o'clock, and came for him at seven; it was then raining hard, and I asked him if he was going to the country such a night as that; he said he was going to "T. B., to a party; I asked him to go to the Clarendon to take a drink, and he said he had enough and I thought so too; Booth had not yet come, and I asked Surratt to take a seat in the office; he did so, and said that he and Booth were going to the country to meet a party to help them across the river; that they were going to do some bloody work; that they were going to kill Lincoln, the old scoundrel, as he had ruined Maryland and the whole South, and they would kill him himself; Surratt showed his pistol and said he represented two counties in Maryland; Booth came in at eight o'clock, and Surratt chided him for being so late and keeping him waiting; witness was in Washington the day of the assassination; was out that afternoon exercising a black horse, and rode to the Navy-yard Bridge; while going along H-street that day I met John H. Surratt; he was riding along H-street; I spoke to him and said, "How are you, John?" and he nodded to me; he was dressed in a rusty-colored suit, and wore a sort of a jockey cap on his head.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Surratt was dressed rather rough, and wore something around his neck like a victorine; I met him between the printing-office and the railroad; it was about four o'clock when I met him.

Witness was questioned as to his testimony at the Military Commission, and said he had not told them anything of what he had said here to-day, because he was not asked; witness knew that Surratt was implicated in the conspiracy, but did not deem it necessary to mention the fact of having met him because he knew Surratt and wanted to shield him if possible; I, however, told that Surratt came to my stable with Booth.

Q.—Did you ever take a horse to break for me? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you sell him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever give me any money for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You sold him without my authority? A.—No, Sir, I had your authority.

Q.—Are you the same Dr. Cleaver who was convicted here of committing a rape upon a poor little girl, and in whose case a new trial has been granted?

Mr. Carrington objected. The witness was not bound to answer.

Witness—I decline to answer that question.

Mr. Carrington said that the question should not have been asked.

Mr. Bradley insisted he had a right to ask the question. The witness could answer or not, as he pleased.

Witness was asked where he was within the last three weeks, and he declined to answer, as it would tend to degrade him.

Q.—Have you seen and spoken to Sandford Conover, *alias* Chas. A. Durham? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Conover all about this? A.—I did, Sir; I told him pretty much what I said here.

Q.—How did you happen to tell Conover? A.—We were talking about the Surratt trial, and I told him about hiring horses to Surratt.

Q.—Did Conover write down what you told him? A.—He did not, as I saw.

Q.—Where did you see Conover? A.—In this city, at a house on Fourth-street; the house has a lot around it and extends up to G street; have told other parties besides Conover; told a man named Lewis, who was in my employ; I would not have told all about it now if it had not been for Sandford Conover.

Mr. Bradley said that was enough, but Mr. Pierrepont insisted that the witness should complete a statement he was making.

Witness then said that it was through Conover he was made a witness: Conover told what I told him, and a man came to the jail to see me; I was so mad at Conover I could have hit him over the head, and I did not talk to him for five or six days; I then talked to a man named Ashley, who came to see me about the case; Ashley is a short, stoutish man, and Conover told him about it; I told him all I tell here, but I failed to tell him many things I fail to tell now; saw Ashley at the jail in Conover's company.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I understand that Mr. Ashley is a member of Congress; he came to the jail to see me.

By Mr. Bradley—I have not received promise of reward from anyone for the testimony I should give.

Mr. Eddy Martin was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was a commercial broker, and in 1864 went to Richmond, and asked permission to make an explanation, saying that Mr. Pierrepont had promised that opportunity should be afforded in order that witness might show that he was not there improperly. Witness then made a statement to the effect that he had visited Richmond with reference to the sale of some cotton and tobacco, and with the tacit consent of President Lincoln. Witness then testified that while at Port Tobacco, waiting to cross, he was detained by the ice and employed a man named Andrew Atzerodt to get him across. Witness also saw Surratt at Port Tobacco; was introduced to him there; Surratt remained there a day or two, but was not observed to speak with Atzerodt; this was between the 7th and 15th of January, 1865, and the witness has not seen Surratt from that time until now; never saw either Surratt or Atzerodt on the other side of the river; after remaining at Port Tobacco ten days and not being able to cross the river, witness had an interview with Atzerodt, and accused him of duplicity and of helping other people to cross; Atzerodt denied it, but intimated that on the Wednesday night following a large party would cross; witness asked Atzerodt what he meant, and he said he could not say; witness came to the conclusion that a party of escaped Confederate officers were to cross, and gave the subject no more attention.

No cross-examination.

Brooks, stabler, was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Witness had charge of J. C. Howard's livery-stable on G-street, between Sixth and Seventh, in 1865; witness knew Booth, Atzerodt and Surratt; the latter put his horses at livery at the stable, and gave orders that Booth, but no one else but himself should get the horses; Booth, Surratt and Atzerodt came to the stables together and sometimes separately; Surratt gave orders that Booth and none else should have the horses; witness here produced a paper in Surratt's handwriting, and it was read to the jury; it was a note dated March 26, 1865, and was written by Surratt to witness, returning a team which he had hired, and requesting witness to let Booth have his (Surratt's) horses; the order was offered in evidence; witness resumed and said he had seen Surratt ride out with Booth and Atzerodt; had received another note from Surratt, and also one from Mrs. Surratt; witness was asked if he had had any conversation with Atzerodt about Surratt in April, 1865.

Mr. Bradley objected to the question, as the conversation related to a note which was not in Court.

Mr. Pierrepont suggested that it would be best to postpone further investigation until the note was produced, and the Court thereupon took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

REGISTRATION UNDER THE MILITARY BILL.

The Attorney-General's Opinion—Conclusions of the President and Cabinet—Circular of Instructions to the Military Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

The conclusions of the President and Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the "Military Reconstruction Laws" are stated in the following proceedings, which are published by permission of the proper authorities:

IN CABINET, June 18, 1867.

Present—the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced that he had under consideration the two opinions from the Attorney-General as to the legal questions arising upon the acts of Congress commonly known as the "Reconstruction Acts;" and that in view of the great magnitude of the subject, and of the various interests involved, he deemed it proper to have it considered fully in Cabinet, and to avail himself of all the light which could be afforded by the opinions and advice of the members of the Cabinet, to enable him to see that these laws be faithfully executed, and to decide what orders and instructions are necessary and expedient to be given to the military commanders. The President said further, that the branch of the subject that seemed to him first in order for consideration was, as to the instructions to be sent to the military commanders for their guidance, and for the guidance of persons offering for registration. The instructions proposed by the Attorney-General, as set forth in the summary contained in his last opinion will, therefore, now be considered.

The summary was then read at length.

The reading of the summary having been concluded, each section was then discussed, considered, and voted upon as follows:

"The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters."

All vote yea, except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Second—The Board of Registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath, nor to administer any oath to any other person touching the qualifications of the applicant or the falsity of the oath as taken by him. No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

All vote aye, except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

Third—As to citizenship and residence, the applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State, and of the United States, and must be a resident of the county or parish included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

Concurred in unanimously.

Fourth—An unnaturalized person cannot take his oath. An alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

All vote yea, except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Fifth—No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then obtained that age.

Concurred in unanimously.

Sixth—No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States, can take this oath. The actual participation in a rebellion or the actual commission of felony does not amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of a court, which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone, nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except, perhaps, Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

All vote aye, except the Secretary of War, who dissents as to the second and third paragraphs.

Seventh—As to the disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:

"That I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterward engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify persons under these classes:

1. The office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

2. Engaging afterward in rebellion.

Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution, and has not afterward engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not heretofore held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

All vote yea, except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

Eighth—Officers of the United States—as to these the language is without limitation. "The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification."

Concurred in unanimously.

Ninth—Military officers of any State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

All voted aye, except the Secretary of War, who voted nay.

Tenth.—Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

Eleventh.—Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions, framing or amending the constitution of a State prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

Concurred in unanimously.

Twelfth—All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, including county officers. They are subject to disqualification if they were required to take as part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Concurred in unanimously.

Thirteenth—Persons who exercised mere employments under the State authority are not disqualified, such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgements of deeds.

Concurred in unanimously, but the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War expressed the opinion that lawyers are such officers as are disqualified if they participated in the rebellion.

"Two things must exist as to any person to disqualify him from voting—first, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterward participation in the rebellion. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in the rebellion under this law must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription or under a paramount authority, which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting."

All vote yea, except the Secretary of War, who votes nay.

"As the proposition is stated, mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify; but organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify. Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person was compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify; but voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money to rebel authority or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification."

Concurred in unanimously.

"All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the furtherance of the common unlawful purpose, where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel conventions, congresses and legislatures, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to disqualify. But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified.

Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

All vote aye, except the Secretary of War, who dissents to the second paragraph with the exception of the words "where a person has by speech or by writing incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification."

"The duties of the Board appointed to superintend the elections—This Board, having the custody of the list of registered voters in the District for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the Board to receive his vote if then qualified by residence. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time in consequence of absence, sickness or other cause, the Board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the registration list, or as to the qualification of any person whose name is on the list."

Concurred in unanimously.

"The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The Board will keep a record and poll book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and make returns of these to the Commanding-General of the district."

Concurred in unanimously.

"The Board appointed for registration and for superintending the election must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled 'An Act to prescribe an oath of office.'"

Concurred in unanimously.

IN CABINET, Thursday, June 20, 1867.

Present the same Cabinet officers as on the 18th, except the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

The President announced to the Cabinet that, after full deliberation, he concurred with the majority upon those sections of the summary upon which the Secretary of War expressed his dissent, and that he concurred with the Cabinet upon those sections approved by unanimous vote; that, as it appeared the military commanders entertained doubts upon the points covered by the summary, and as their action hitherto had not been uniform, he deemed it proper, without further delay, to communicate in a General Order to the respective Commanders, the points set forth in the summary.

The President's Visit to Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 20.

A committee of the City Council will proceed to New-York to-morrow to meet President JOHNSON there, and accompany him to Boston. Gov. BULLOCK has ordered out the First, Seventh and Ninth Regiments of the State Infantry and the Third Battalion of Cavalry to escort the President on his arrival Saturday afternoon. The city governments of Roxbury and Boston have also made appropriate arrangements to welcome him.

Quarters have been taken at the Tremont House for the Presidential party.

Trial of the Collector of Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, June 20.

The case of Col. FOSTER, Collector of Customs, was before the United States Commissioner to-day, and was postponed until Monday, at the request of the special agent of the Treasury, who was sent out at Col. FOSTER's request to investigate the affairs of that officer.

The weather continues rainy, to the great detriment of the crops.

The Erie Railway Excursionists.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 20—1 P. M.

The Erie Railway excursionists arrived in this city last evening at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to Niagara Falls. They returned this morning and accepted the hospitalities of the Queen City. Thirty carriages were in waiting to drive them around the city. The party left at 12 o'clock noon by a special train for Binghamton, on their return to New-York.

The Burning of the Theatre in Philadelphia—Thirteen Lives Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

There have been thirteen deaths from injuries received at the burning of the American Varieties Theatre last evening. About thirty persons were wounded.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, June 20.

The following is the day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 21:

Nos. 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166½, 166, 167, 14, 15, 16, 152.

WEST INDIES.

The New Tax Law and Changes in the Government—Pamphlet Against the Bishop—Consul Hoffman Claims Damages—Report About the Ocean Home—Smuggling—The Submarine Cable—Passport System—Miscellaneous—Hayti—Situation of Affairs—Salnave Proclaimed Protector—Porto Rico—Jamaica—Venezuela, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

As the first of July approaches, in the same proportion are the passions of our tax-payers cooled off, and as I predicted in some of my former letters, those who have to pay will talk and growl, and when pay-day arrives hand over the money to the tax collectors of the Government, without having a revolution or resisting the new law by force of arms, as has been predicted by the sensational news manufacturers. Thousands of rumors have been afloat in relation to this new tax law, and some of the most improbable kind. Many believed them, but those who know the inhabitants of the Island were well aware that no disturbance of any sort would take place, and so far everything has remained quiet without any indications of a disturbance of the public peace. A small army of office-holders have received their permits to leave, and the names of those who retain their position are published in the official *Gazette*. The new system of civil administration has been fairly inaugurated, and all the late chiefs of departments, which are now united under one head, will leave to-day for old Spain. The Administrator of Finance and the Intendente of the Treasury, Ex-Gov. MUHELENA, leaves on Monday for the Peninsula, where another big office awaits him. The official who will in future assume the control of all civil matters in this Island has not yet been nominated, and until his arrival the functions will be performed by the Captain-General and Superior Secretary.

A pamphlet reviewing the acts of the Bishop of Havana and not very complimentary to that gentleman has been circulated, anonymously. It is full of the severest strictures on the prelate, criticising his acts, and is the first pamphlet that has ever been published against a bishop in this country. The strictest inquiries have been made, trying to discover the author, or the printing office where it was issued, but without success. Men who issue a document of this sort in a Catholic country, where an offence against a priest is considered a worse crime than high treason, know what they are doing, and would undoubtedly take all needful precaution to avoid discovery. A religious paper, published here, *La Verdad Catolica*, has a lengthy article on the subject, and calls the public to investigate the private and public acts of the Bishop, which would conclusively prove the falsity of the allegations in the pamphlet, and says that threats of personal violence and even death have been used to prevent the Bishop from returning to his diocese. The editor of the religious paper has already offered the holy sacrifice for the author or authors of the libel, hoping that they will reform and retract from the evil ways they are pursuing, but I am afraid that all the prayers which the editor could offer in a lifetime would not prove one-tenth as beneficial to the writer of the pamphlet as six-months in the chain-gang. The Chief of Police is a far better reformer than the Bishop and clergy, among a certain class of our population, who merely are baptized and confirmed by long-established custom, but not out of love of religions. What this island needs is religious liberty, and should it be granted by the Government, it would largely increase the small number of church members, although nominally everybody belongs to the Roman Catholic religion. The people of this island would not be very anxious to embrace Protestantism, as it is too austere for them.

Mr. HOFFMAN, the Mexican Republican General, will sue the Spanish Government for $100,000 damages. As the Mexican Republic is not recognized by the Spanish Government, and as Mr. HOFFMAN assumed Consular functions without being provided with an exequatur, it is very doubtful whether that gentleman can make his claim good, although his forced departure has undoubtedly caused him a great injury, ruining the commercial business in which he was engaged. A rumor is current here in regard to the *Ocean Home*, it being asserted that Secretary SEWARD had written a letter to the Spanish Minister, and of which a copy had been forwarded to the Captain-General, requesting him not to be hasty in the matter, but wait with the sale of the vessel until the State Department had investigated the case. In official circles no further mention is made of the matter, all interest in regard to it having ceased. The Government will gain many thousands of dollars by the operation, as it has called the attention of the superior authorities to the smuggling business, which has been carried on so successfully until now. It will take a long time before it will be done away with, but operations are now performed with a great deal of care and circumspection. A new dodge in the smuggling business has just been told me. Small vessels leave some plantation on the coast of Jamaica with a load of empty casks, ostensibly for Kingston. They come to this island, fill their casks with ordinary rum, and then sell it in Kingston as Jamaica rum. Who the losers by this operation are I cannot tell. A party in this city performed a very smart operation in the coolie line. He went to the depot and purchased 200 coolies at 18 ounces each ($33,660) on two years' credit, and after reselling them a few days after at a lower figure for cash, presented himself as a bankrupt. In future Chinamen will only be sold for cash or approved paper with security.

The concession to the Submarine Telegraph Company is for the term of forty years. In case of a war it will be almost useless to the United States, as no dispatches can be sent in cipher, and the Spanish authorities have access to the dispatch-book at all times. Some arrangement ought to be made to permit the United States Consuls in Cuba to send their dispatches in cipher.

The passport system between Cuba and Porto Rica has been suppressed, and the entire annoyance will soon be gotten rid of.

The Captain of the French steamer *Sonora* was lying ill of yellow fever at Belot Hospital, and expected to die. He sent a messenger to the chief officer, requesting him to come and fulfill his last wishes. The mate received the summons, and when in the act of getting into the boat made a false step, fell overboard and was drowned. The Captain died soon afterward. The *Eagle*, on her last trip to this port, had a lady passenger brought on board by her husband to see if this country would benefit her health. The lady was a native of Havana, and had been taken out of the orphan asylum by a Spanish family and taken to New-York, where her husband, also a Cuban, married her. It was apparent to all that the lady would not live through the passage, but she was very lively after the ship left port. On the morning of the second day she was found dead in her berth by the stewardess. Before her death she complained that her husband had treated her badly, and that she suspected him of intimacy with a German girl in their house, but no suspicion of foul play is entertained. The *Siglo*, newspaper, has been admonished by the Censor not to write so much about republics and praising them, as the articles would not be permittrd to appear in the paper. A fire in Guantanamo destroyed about two squares of houses.

HAYTI.

The situation of affairs on this unfortunate island is very distressing. Gen. SALNAVE, who commands now, is the same who defended Cape Hayti so obstinately until the English destroyed the fortifications. The Provisional Government, composed of many friends of GEFFRARD, was beginning to deviate from the course marked out, and to inaugurate a system of horrible tyranny. But this Provisional Government has been compelled to submit to the orders of SALNAVE and Gen. VIRTABIER CHEVALIER, a military adventurer, who by many is called the Garibaldi of Hayti, the only resemblance between the two being the red shirt; his character is violent and bold. Gen. SALNAVE, the chief of the revolution, is undoubtedly the fittest person to govern the island, but he seems unwilling to accept the charge, alleging that he only had taken up arms to drive the tyrant away, prevent the squandering of the public moneys and substitute a free and democratic government in place of despotism. The houses of GEFFRARD's friends are the object of hatred of the lower classes, who amuse themselves by throwing stones whenever a door or window is opened. The financial condition of the country is very bad, and robberies are daily and almost openly perpetrated. Commerce is entirely prostrate, and owing to the very high discount those who have specie prefer to retain it. Although the Provisional Government had submitted to the orders of SALNAVE, Gens. SAGET and CHEVALIER still continued to exercise their functions although with certain restrictions. Among their orders one was issued to burn $400,000 in paper money which had become useless for circulation. Only $100,000, however, were thrown into the fire, and representatives of the Provisional Government, who had full powers, appropriated the remaining $300,000 to their own use, without paying any attention as to whether the people would be angry at such a scandalous robbery. In Port-au Prince and Jacmel the same operation was performed, when Gen. SALNAVE announced to the people that he would retire with his troops, as the Provisional Government had departed from its programme, and could not show clean hands. This action of Gen. SALNAVE's filled the hearts of the members of the Provisional Government with fear. renounced their positions and conferred ample powers on Gens. SAGET and CHEVALIER, as President and Vice-President, who, however, were mere tools in SALNAVE's hands.

On the day following a great popular demonstration took place in favor of Gen. SALNAVE. Men, women and children flocked together in the Place Petion, before the Hotel Salnave, and proclaimed him President of the Haytian Republic. SALNAVE, who, until then, had refused the Presidency, made his appearance in the square and tried to appease the excited multitude with a speech, became more excited, and continued to proclaim him again and again, when Gen. SALNAVE accepted the title of Protector of the Republic, after which the people returned quietly to their houses. It is expected that he will also accept the Presidency, to which he will undoubtedly be elected, but which offers no guarantee of a durable peace.

PORTO RICO.

A sad accident took place on the 25th ult., resulting in the death of the captain of an American schooner, which was just leaving port, when he fell into the water and was drowned. His son, who was the mate of the vessel, threw himself into the water trying to rescue his father, whilst the men lowered the boat, but all efforts were useless. The body had not been recovered. The newspaper does not mention either the name of the vessel or captain. The building of a railroad from the capital to Arrecibo has been approved by the Government. A prize will be given to the artist presenting the best model of a statue to be erected in memory of JUAN PONCE DE LEON, first Governor of the island. As not a sufficient sum of money could be obtained to establish a bank, the project has been partially abandoned; but an attempt will be made to carry out the project on a smaller scale.

JAMAICA.

Very few cases of yellow fever have occurred. The situation remains unchanged, but the planters will be in a bad fix, as the crops are resulting so very unfavorable. The Coolie emigration still continues.

A court-martial will assemble in Belize to try Major MCKAY, who is charged with being the cause of the recent disturbances in Honduras. Order had been reestablished owing to the presence of the soldiers from Jamaica.

VENEZUELA.

Owing to the illness of President FALCON, the functions of the office are performed by Gen. GIL. The revolutionary movement in the State of Aragua, led by Gen. ARANO, has been suppressed. The gold fever is breaking out with great force. Dr. PRICE and nine companions had arrived at Ciudad Bolivar in the schooner *United States*, from Wilmington, N. C. Over a hundred pounds in gold had already reached Ciudad Bolivar from Guyana. It is reported that an individual has discovered the famous El Dorado mines, and the owners of the secret had asked the permission of Congress to work the mines. The story is generally credited. Several vessels with emigrants from the Southern States are expected.

QUASIMODO.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Col. SHEPHERD, commanding the post at Mobile, corrects his original report of the riots in that city. In that document he said, "their Mayor, J. M. WITHERS, who, I believe is the only man in the city qualified by disposition to temper with proper discretion his official acts," &c. As corrected, the words "known to me" are inserted after "the only man." In closing his letter to the *Times*, Col. SHEPHERD says: "I avail myself of this occasion to say that it is apparent that my acquaintance in the city, and of its officials, was very limited, and not that the city was devoid of the maximum or minimum of just men required of old."

A mass meeting of citizens, white and colored, of Walker County, Ga., assembled at Lafayette, briefly stated their position as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a United States Government and a perpetual union of the States thereunder.

Resolved, That we are in favor of reconstructing the State according to the late acts of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction.

A Louisiana paper, in speaking of the traveling companies which have been exhibiting in the country parishes in that State, says the negroes are so much occupied with politics that hardly any of them attended the performances.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* learns from reliable sources that Arkansas will vote almost unanimously for a convention.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The German Schutzenfest—Tenth Annual Celebration—Third Day.

The third day of the Schützenfest passed off most pleasantly. The one hundred and odd competitors for the prize may have suffered somewhat from the heat, but the warmth of the weather was not sufficiently oppressive to drive them from the field, and from an early hour of the morn until sundown the sharp crack of the rifle awoke, every minute, the echoes of Jones' Wood. As the match draws to a close, the public mind—that is, the mind of the German community, who form no small element of our pleasure-loving society—is becoming quite interested in the issue, and from 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the sunbeams, slanting through the thick foliage, mottled the ground with golden spots instead of withering the grass under its mid-day blaze, until late in the evening, many hundred friends of the *schützen* visited the scene of the match. During the celebration of the *fest* the tableau in the first act of WEBER's "Der Freyschutz" has been daily reproduced with much accuracy, and although the romance of the situation has been somewhat spoiled for the want of a legend connecting sundry irregular appearances of the Evil One with the festivities of the German Robin Hood, there has been poesy enough in the natural surroundings and in the looks of a few of the assembled *fräuleins* to make amends for the lack of that feeling of awe which must necessarily fill all well-regulated souls at the idea of a possible visitation of the red-cloaked Samuel. If a high target, a number of green-coated gentry armed with heavy rifles, a due allowance of small white dwelling-places in the distance, and a large collection of kegs and thick glasses picturesquely strewn upon the sward, make up, with the presence of many blonde beauties, the picture of a genuine Teutonic *shützenfest*, the memories of fatherland, called up by the melodies of German composers, must have been very fresh and pleasant.

Of the shooting yesterday but little can be said. The square of wood serving as a back-ground for the target-bird was terribly battered; but at sunset a small portion of the eagle itself still remained. During the day the fortunate marksmen were, Messrs. B. FRANKSON, GEO. VISBECK, Capt. JOHN F. GERDES and Orderly Sergt. KNEBEL. Mr. KNEBEL, who brought down a section of the target on Wednesday, thus becomes entitled to two of the nineteen prizes. The match will be brought to a close this afternoon.

At about 5:30 o'clock yesterday the fire was suspended, and preparations were made for the proper celebration of the Summer night's festival. Dancing, which had commenced some time previous to the suspension of the contest, was taking place on two platforms, to the music of two very good bands. The private shooting-galleries, scups and *impromptu* refreshment saloons were being patronized with great liberality, and the already large assemblage gathered at the Wood before twilight, was swelled ere the evening closed in, to considerable proportions. Waltzing, unstinted libations of Rhine wine, promenading under the blossom-laden foliage to the sounds of operatic music, and a final rush for the City cars, which were, as usual, very crowded and very uncomfortable, were the principal features of the programme of the night.

University of the City of New-York.

The class of 1867 of the University of the City of New-York held their commencement exercises yesterday at Niblo's Theatre. The exercises commenced at 10:30 o'clock, on the arrival of the procession of Professors from the University building. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and besides the Professors of the University and kindred institutions, there were seated upon the platform many prominent gentlemen of the City. The theatre, as is customary on such occasions, was pleasantly filled with the relatives and friends of the students, the ladies in the majority.

Preceding the exercises, an excellent band, made the place musical, lending an additional charm, if possible, to the array of youth, beauty, flowers, feathers, fans and the loveliest of hats.

Chancellor FERRIS opened the exercises with prayer, after which the programme was passed through in the following order, with much credit to the young gentlemen participating:

1. Latin salutatory oration, Francis A. Wood, West Farms, N. Y.; music, "Take me to thy heart again." 2. English salutations with oration, Chas. B. Brush, New-York City; music, "Collegian Galop." 3. Oration, the "Napoleonic Wars," Edward H. Litchfield, Brooklyn, N. Y.; music, waltz—"Les Gardes." 4. Dissertation, Value of a Collegiate Education, Abraham B. De Frece, New-York City. 5. Oration, Interests of Labor, Arthur Spielmann, Hudson City, N. Y.; music, "Anvil Polka." 6. Philosophical Oration, Life Records, Peter E. Kipp, Paterson, N. J.; music, selections, Crispino. 7. Oration, Fashion, Samuel Seabury Jones, New-York City; music, selections, J. Lombardi. 8. Oration, National Music, John H. Mitchell, Brooklyn, L. I.; music, Galop, Postillon—d'Amour. 9. Oration, Social Progress, James D. McVey, New-York City; music, waltz—Immortellen. 10. Dissertation. John Hancock, Andrew Mills, Jr., New-York City: music, waltz—Hilda. 11. Oration, Dante, with valedictory addresses, Alfred V. C. Johnson, Mosholu, N. Y.; music, "The Day of Departure has Come."

During the exercises Gov. FENTON arrived and took his seat beside the President.

At the conclusion of the orations the following prizes were awarded and degrees conferred:

PRIZES AWARDED.

In the Freshman Class.—To GEORGE W. HUNT as best in Latin; to the same as best in Greek; to JOHN C. VAN DEVENTER as best in Mathematics.

In the Sophomore Class.—To JOHN P. OTIS as best in Latin; to HOWARD D. WOODRUFF as best in Greek; to JOHN P. OTIS as best in Mathematics.

Duryea Prizes.—In junior class, for the best standing in philosophy, logic, and history during the year, to THEODORE BROHM; for highest excellence in essay writing during the junior year, with prize essay, to JOHN LOVE, Jr.

Butler Eucleian Prizes.—For best compositions by members of the society the first to ALFRED V. C. JOHNSON, of senior class; the second to JOHN LOVE, Jr., of the junior class.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Master of Arts—On James M. Collins, Class of 1864; Arthur Potts, Class of 1852.

Bachelor of Arts—On Alfred V. C. Johnson, Mosholu, N. Y.; Francis A. Wood, Brooklyn, E. D.; Peter E. Kipp, Passaic, N. J., Samuel Seabury Jones, Brooklyn; James D. McVey, New-York; John D. Mitchell, Brooklyn.

Bachelor in Science—On Charles B. Brush, New-York; Arthur Spielmann, Hudson City, N. J.; Edward H. Litchfield, Brooklyn; Abraham B. De Frece, New-York.

Special Course Diploma—On Andrew Mills, Jr., New-York; R. Henry Crawford, Irvington, N. J.; Charles S. Hall, Brooklyn.

In Civil Engineering—Diploma of Civil Engineer to Charles B. Brush and Arthur Spielmann.

Bachelor in Philosophy—On Arthur Spielmann, Abraham B. De Frece.

Doctor in Philosophy—On John James Stevenson, A. M., of New-York.

Doctor of Medicine—On Eldridge W. Close, New-York; Robert W. Dorsey, Virginia; James A. Duggan, New-York; William K. Gray, New-Jersey; James Smith, Jr., Yorkshire, England; Anthoney Voelker, New-York.

HONORARY DEGREES.

D. D.—On Rev. J. Wighton Ule, A. M., Chaplain of Church of Scotland, Alexandria, Egypt; Rev. James Baird, A. M., St. John, N. B.; Rev. S. R. Brown A. M., Yokohama, Japan; Rev. Isaac Otis Fillmore, Knowsville, N. Y.

LL. D.—On E. A. Johnson, Professor of Latin Language and Literature in the University; Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., New-York.

Doctor in Philosophy—On Wm. J. Knapp, late Professor in Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie.

When the degrees had been conferred, Chancellor FERRIS dismissed the audience with the benediction.

THE ALLUMNI.

In the evening the allumni of the University met at the Council Room in the University building, where a collation was served and other good things discussed until a late hour.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LOEW in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to remove the fountain in the City Hall Park and reërect it in Madison-square.

In answer to a resolution of inquiry the Comptroller sent in the following statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of Washington Market:

RECEIPTS.	
1865 and 1866, West Washington Market	$125,535 36
1865 and 1866, Washington Market	105,003 25
Total	$230,538 61
EXPENDITURES.	
1865 and 1866, West Washington Market	$25,567 45
1865 and 1866, Washington Market	32,265 54
Total	$57,832 99

The Comptroller transmitted a statement of payments made from the contingent fund during the present year, of which the following are the principal items:

E. Jones & Co., printing minutes of the Common Council	$13,787 36
W. C. Rogers & Co., stationery furnished the Common Council	8,406 34
D. A. Showell, files of the New-York *Herald* from Jan. 1, 1842, to Dec. 31, 1866	2,000 00
D. D. Field, professional services in the matter of the License Bureau	2,000 00

The total amount is $38,507 54.

The resolution appropriating $20,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July was taken up.

Mr. VARNUM offered an amendment providing for a military parade and music in the Central Park, the expenses to be paid out of the appropriation.

Mr. VARNUM subsequently withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to use steam-cars and dummys below Fifty-third-street, as at present, was road.

Mr. HARDY cited the various grants made to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and said that this resolution merely confirmed a grant already made, and which the Common Council had no power to take away.

After some discussion, the resolution was concurred in by a vote of 11 to 5.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen tendering President JOHNSON the hospitalities of the City on his journey through New-York to Boston, was concurred in.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 4 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the Chair.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of paving Pearl-street, Mercer-street, Broad-street and Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Madison avenues, with Nicolson pavement.

Mr. GILMORE called up his resolution permitting the Hudson River Railroad Company to continue the use of steam below Fifty-third-street, and to run their dummy engines as heretofore.

Mr. MURRAY hoped the resolution would not pass. He had, he said, refrained from agitating the question in regard to the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue, while the Legislature was in session, because he feared the Railroad Company would apply to the Legislature and get an act passed to permit the use of steam in spite of the Common Council. He trusted that at least the resolution would be allowed to lie over, and he hoped no member of the Committee on Railroads would stultify himself by voting for it.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS said he was opposed to the resolution. He thought that the railroad company should be allowed to run their steam cars below Fifty-third-street for the present, but he was opposed to granting them a perpetual charter to do so.

Mr. STACOM asked whether the resolution did not provide for a payment of a license fee of $50 on each car.

Mr. MURRAY said he was aware that it did, but this was no more than the company is doing at present.

On the question being put, fourteen members voted in the affirmative, and seven in the negative.

(Of the five members of the Committee on Railroads who signed the report in favor of directing the Corporation Counsel to enforce the ordinance forbidding the use of steam on Eleventh-avenue, all but Messrs. MURRAY and CREGIER voted for Mr. GILMORE's resolution.)

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS thought that it took nineteen votes to pass the resolution, and appealed from the decision of the chair on the question, but the appeal was not sustained.

Mr. THOMAS presented a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to President JOHNSON on his passage through the metropolis on Friday next.

The resolutions were adopted without debate.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

The Board of Excise.

The Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President SCHULTZ in the Chair. The Committee on Permits reported their approval of 176 applications made during the past week, making a total thus far of 5,814 licenses granted.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the petition of JOSEPH H. STANLEY, asking for a reduction in his license for the current year, because that, owing to the numerous injunctions granted by the courts, he did not, during the year 1866, obtain that advantage over unlicensed persons which he anticipated when he paid for his license for that year, reported as follows, viz.: That it is undoubtedly true that the petitioner, as well as many others similarly situated, suffered a loss by reason of the free traffic in liquor consequent upon the numerous injunctions granted in the Summer of 1866, but that loss was in no sense the result of any action on the part of this Board. On the contrary, the Board resisted that action as far as it legally could, and procured its reversal at the earliest possible moment.

The Board having thus done all in its power, cannot properly or equitably be held liable for loss caused by the acts of others. The Board is not an insurer that no unlicensed person shall sell liquor. The extent of its obligation is that it shall do all in its power to prevent unlicensed persons from selling, and this it did. There is another technical reason why the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted. Having paid his license-fee for the current year, there would seem to be no power in the Board to refund it.

We recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be denied.

THOMAS C. ACTON,
B. F. MANIERRE,
JAMES CRANE,
Committee.

The Board then adjourned for one week.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, the President, JACKSON SCHULTZ, Esq., in the chair.

On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, viz.: G. P. WRIGHT, Newtown, L. I.; J. H. POOLEY, Yonkers; A. B. KETCHUM, Harlem; and J. H. F. ELMENDORFF and J. H. ALLEN, of Brooklyn.

Complaints were entertained against Messrs. Jos. BELL and ADAM HELL, of Brooklyn, for burning oyster shells. Referred to the Counsel of the Board.

A bill for 31,455 pounds of chloride of lime, amounting to $1,540 11, was presented and ordered paid.

A communication from a number of merchants asking that the storage of foreign rags in this City be forbidden during the Summer months was tabled, inasmuch as definite action has already been taken in the matter by the Board.

An ordinance recently passed by the Board forbidding the slaughtering of animals in the built-up portions of this City and Brooklyn, went in operation on the 15th inst., and is being strictly enforced. The New-York butchers have been notified that slaughter-houses will not be tolerated below Forty-second-street, and in no instance without a special permit from the Board of Health. A number of petitions on the subject were received yesterday and referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The weekly report of Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, was submitted, giving the details of the work done by the Inspectors during the week. Capt. LORD, of the Police Sanitary Squad, reports the service during the week of 139 orders for the abatement of nuisances; 392 orders previously served have been complied with by the owners of premises, and 365 orders have received no attention. The execution of the latter has been directed by the Board of Police. Since the last report 130 complaints have been made by citizens at the Complaint-office, all of which have been referred to Medical Inspectors for investigation.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a meeting, present Mayor HOFFMAN in the chair, Comptroller CONNOLLY, City Chamberlain SWEENEY, and Alderman LOEW, Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Board of Excise, as follows:

To the Metropolitan Board of Excise:

The Treasurer respectfully reports that by the 6th Section of chapter 806, Laws of 1867, passed April 25, it is made the duty of the Board, through its Treasurer, to pay over monthly to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City, after making all deductions and expenses, all sums received for licenses and fines in the County of New-York.

The amount received for licences granted and delivered in New-York from April 25 to May 25, one month, is	$642,958 33
Amount reserved for New-York State Inebriate Asylum, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and expenses	160,739 58
Balance	$482,218 75

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have made a formal demand upon the Treasurer for a statement of the amount collected, and for the immediate payment of the amount to the Chamberlain. As the law does not authorize the Treasurer to act in the premises without the order of the Board he has declined to respond to the call of the Commissioners.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treas. Board of Excise.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1867.

The following communication was also read:

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE, NO. 301 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller:

SIR: At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, held at its office, on the 13th day of June, inst., it was

Resolved, In answer to the demand from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York for the payment of certain moneys received by this Board as Excise fees, that in view of the litigation pending relative to the law under which said demand is made, this Board deems it to be its duty to decline such payment, except pursuant to an order of Court, for its protection, and that it will do all in its power to facilitate the obtaining a decision of the Court on any application that may be made, and that in the meantime the Treasurer of this Board transmit to such Commissioners a copy of the report made to the Board this day relative to such moneys. EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Alderman LOEW offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That immediate legal proceedings be taken on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund (under the direction of the Comptroller,) to enforce compliance by the Excise Commissioners, with the requirements of the County Tax Levy, in respect to license moneys, said Commissioners having declined to obey the law without litigation.

The Board then adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball at the Union Grounds—Atlantic vs. Eckford.

A large crowd visited the Union Ground, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday, to witness the game between these clubs. It was the first appearance of the champions for the season of 1867, and the anxiety to witness their initial effort was sufficient to attract full 3,000 people to the grounds—a fair sprinkling of ladies occupying the reserved seats. The Atlantics are not so strong as they were last season. PRATT and CHAPMAN have left the club, and yesterday but six of their nine were present—REGAN, CROMBIE and POWERS taking the places of FERGUSON, SMITH and GALVIN. The Eckfords, although not as strong as in the days of yore when they held the championship, mustered in good force, and gave evidence by their batting and fielding that they still retain some of their pristine strength. Later in the season, when in good practice, the ex-champions will show to better advantage, and prove formidable rivals to some of our first-class clubs.

The Atlantics took a decided lead in the first four innings, errors in the field giving them about half of the twenty-one runs they made during this time; the Eckfords, in the meantime, scoring but seven. JOHN GRUM was sent in to pitch in the fifth inning, and for the last five innings the Atlantics only made six runs. The Eckfords themselves made but seven in the same innings, and the game finally ended with the totals of 27 to 14, in favor of the champions. From the fifth inning out the game was very interesting, and at times exciting, the crowd cheering heartily the good points shown on either side. Some excellent fielding was shown by both clubs. The substitutes did very fair. POWERS, at short, played very well, and took two fly-balls in good style. Of the Eckfords, J. GRUM and WOOD excelled in fielding. The umpiring was good, and the game was short and lively, occupying a trifle over two hours in playing. We append the score:

ATLANTICS.	Outs.	Runs.	ECKFORDS.	Outs.	Runs.
Start, 1st b	4	3	Kline, 1st b	3	2
Crane, 2d b	5	2	Swandel, p	1	4
Pierce, 3d b	0	6	J. Grum, c. f	2	2
Mills, c	1	5	Wood 2d b	2	2
McDonald, c. f	1	5	Josh. Snyder, s. s	3	2
Zettlein, p	2	3	Nelson, c	5	0
Regan, l. f	3	2	G. Grum, 3d b	5	0
Crombie, r. f	6	0	Ryan, l. f	4	0
Powers, s. s	5	1	Fester, r. f	2	2
Total	27	27	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	6	7	4	0	1	0	5	0—27
Eckfords	1	4	1	1	0	5	0	0	2—14

Umpire—Mr. WILSON, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MONCK and SIMPSON.
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 11; Eckford, 14.
Out on Fouls—Atlantic, 9; Eckford, 4.
Passed Balls—Mills, 4; Nelson, 3.
Home Runs—J. Grum, 1.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

Cricket.

OPENING DAY OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

The New-York Cricket Club will play an "opening game" at the new grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, Saturday afternoon next; wickets pitched at 2 P. M. The Committee cordially invite the friends of the Club and cricketers generally to coöperate with them in the inaugural game. The Club have elected a new corps of officers, and from the present number of efficient playing members, the association bids fair to maintain its former prestige among the cricketing world.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THE FORGED CHECK CASE.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of JOHN BROWN, who stands charged with an attempt to defraud the Fourth National Bank out of $4,165 by means of a forged check. The witnesses in the case were cross-examined at length, but their testimony was not shaken in any particular. The prisoner was remanded for further examination, as the defence had other witnesses to offer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

JOHN RIGNEY was arraigned before the Court on a charge of cruelty to animals, he having driven a horse wholly unfit for service and diseased. He was held for trial and admitted to bail.

THE MAHEDY LARCENY CASE.

A further examination was had in the case of SIMON JACKSON, who was charged with the larceny of $310 from WM. F. MAHEDY, *alias* Francis, *alias* Seymour. Officer LACEY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, testified that he had visited all of the places mentioned by the complainant, and in all of them no such person was known. In like manner all of the statements made by MAHEDY were found either to be false or exaggerated. He had no property of any kind in his possession, and had been traced through several petty swindles. The magistrate thereupon discharged the accused, and remanded MAHEDY, as a complaint of perjury will be made against him.

A REFRACTORY WITNESS.

An examination was commenced yesterday in the case of EDWARD A. STEVENS, who is accused of having obtained felonious possession of fifty barrels of flour from Messrs. HOLT & Co., of No. 57 Water-street. BENJAMIN D. ROCKWELL, of No. 187 State-street, Hartford, Conn., who the accused claims gave him authority to order the flour, was called as a witness. He stated that STEVENS had never been in his employ, nor had he given the implied authorization to purchase any flour at any time. This statement was reduced to writing, and the witness was handed the affidavit to sign. He read it over and declined to affix his signature, on the ground that it was incorrect, though in what particular he declined to state. The magistrate remanded ROCKWELL to the House of Detention as a refractory witness, and the case was adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day. He subsequently endeavored to escape confinement by giving his consent, but it was too late, so he will remain in custody.

THE STUYVESANT LIBEL SUIT.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. EDWIN JAMES and an "important" witness, the examination in the libel case of Mrs. CATHARINE L. STUYVESANT *vs.* the New York News Company was postponed until to-day. The magistrate seemed determined that no further delays be made, and the case will doubtless be settled at once.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF MME. VAN BUSKIRK.

The examination in the case of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK, charged with procuring an abortion upon the person of a girl named PAULINE, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Justice MANSFIELD at Essex Market Police Court. The complainant, DELIA HOLTHAM, was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for the prisoner, but so far as the matter was touched upon adhered to the story contained in her affidavit heretofore published, without material variation. As to why she had not made the complaint before, the alleged events having occurred in December last, the witness stated that she had never thought of making a complaint in the matter until advised to do so by two men, one of whom she called CHARLES MORTON, and another man whose name she pretended not to know. The witness denied having entered into any conspiracy to defraud the prisoner, or that the subject of money had ever been mentioned to her in connection with the matter.

The State next called *Frances H. Lathe*, a sister of the complainant, who testified that she had visited the house of Mme. Van Buskirk to see her sister while the latter was employed there; witness visited the house in the latter part of December last and stayed all night; about ten P. M. was called up stairs into a room where were Mme. Van Buskirk, the sister of witness and the girl Paulina; witness saw the girl Paulina delivered of a child, which Mme. Van Buskirk, took immediately upon its birth, and wrapped up in a shawl, but not, as she thought, with the intention of injuring it, nor so tightly as to smother it; witness slept in the same bed with Mme. Van Buskirk, who took the child to bed with her, and after they had been in bed a few minutes witness saw the prisoner tighten the shawl about the child and place it back of one of the pillows, between the pillows and the headboard. Witness rose quite early, before the prisoner was awake, and unwrapping the shawl from about the child saw that it was dead. Witness then went down to the kitchen, informed her sister of the death of the child, and after breakfast left the house. On cross-examination the witness adhered to the statements of her examination in chief, and acknowledged having had conversations with the man, Chas. Morton, and stated the other man, whom her sister said she did not know, to be Sergeant LEE, of the Detective Police force, but it is proper to remark that there is no such person connected with the force. The witness further said that she did not know her sister had made the complaint until she asked her to come to Court, and give evidence in the matter. With the examination of this witness the State rested, and the case was adjourned until this afternoon, when witnesses for the defence will be examined.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

DANGERS OF STAGE-RIDING.

THOMAS G. WELLS, of the United States Navy, now stopping at the Hoffman House, on Wednesday, on his return from Brooklyn, took passage at Fulton Ferry in one of the stages of the Fifth-avenue line, driven by JAMES HASELIP, and as he supposed, gave him a $1 bill out of which to take the fare. Mr. WELLS was, therefore, a little surprised to find that the driver handed him back $4, and then in reply to the question as to what bill had been given him, handing ninety cents in addition. Mr. WELLS alleges that he then inspected his money and became convinced that he had given the driver a $50 bill, but the driver insisting that it was a $5, Mr. WELLS rode to the up-town terminus and laid the matter before the officials of the line at the office of the Company, who refused to entertain it, and, therefore, Mr. WELLS had the driver arrested and made a complaint against him yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY. The accused denied his guilt, still maintaining the $5 theory, but he was held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.—According to announcement the Revenue Department sold at auction yesterday, at their moorings, on Staten Island, the steamers *Kankakee*, *Kewaunee* and *Ashuelot*. These vessels were the finest of their class, all alike, being 138 feet in length, 26 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 11 feet depth of hold. They had seen but but little service, having been built in 1864 by Mr. WESTERVELT, of this City, of white oak, live oak, locust and cedar. They are copper-fastened and coppered, diagonally braced, &c. The engines were built by the Novelty Works, according to Government patterns, at a total cost of $160,000 each. After a lively competition they were knocked down to well-known merchants of our City at a price no doubt satisfactory to the Department, their disposal being in consequence of no further need of them.

VIOLATION OF THE LAW TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Section 6 of this law as amended provides that all persons using dogs to draw carts or similar vehicles shall obtain from the Mayor a license for the same. Due notice having been given to dog-owners, they were allowed until this time to comply with the law, and yesterday the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police proceeded to enforce the law by arresting some ten owners of vehicles drawn by dogs and conveying them and their dogs to the City Hall. Their appearance there attracted quite a crowd. The Mayor's Marshal, Mr. TAPPAN, explained the law to the owners of the dogs, who then proceeded to take out licenses, the charge for which is only $1.

THE UNION FAIR—CONCERT AND ORATION.—A concert was given by the Band of Manhattan College at the Catholic Fair in Union-place last evening, and between the first and second parts of the programme RICH. O'GORMAN, Esq., favored the audience with a congratulatory speech upon the remarkable success of the Fair. There appears to be no abatement of the patronage bestowed by the public upon this Fair and the time for closing the exhibition has therefore been postponed indefinitely.

BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named EDWARD SHARP, aged six years, was run over, on the corner of Centre and Walker streets, by a truck driven by GEORGE LOCKWOOD, and almost instantly killed. Officer HAGGERTY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested LOCKWOOD, though no blame seems to attach itself to him. The remains of deceased were removed to the residence of his parents, No. 73 Mott-street, where an inquest will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER this morning.

THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE.—The Twelfth Annual Commencement of this popular French Institute took place last evening at the Institute buildings, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., which were well filled with the patrons of the school. The exercises of the evening were of an interesting character, and fully sustained the high reputation which the Institute has attained under the management of Prof. CHARLIER.

COMMITTEE ON MARKETS.—The Committee of the Common Council on Markets not having a quorum yesterday adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

NEW-JERSEY.

INQUESTS.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, yesterday held two inquests. One was upon the body of a man named EUGENE BAILEY, of Derby, Conn., who was accidentally knocked off a schooner lying at the Erie Railway dock. When the body was found it was supposed that deceased had been shot, as there was a hole in the back part of his head, but this was shown to have been made by the boom. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered. The other case was that of a child surreptitiously interred in the Jersey City Cemetery, and which evidently came to its death by violence. The jury so found, but were compelled to put said violence to the charge of "some persons unknown."

A GAY LOTHARIO.—WILLIAM H. DRAY, a Jersey City carpenter, was arrested, charged with marrying three wives, the trio being in Court. The first was SARAH DIETZ, to whom he was married thirteen years ago, by whom he had one child; the second, MATILDA SMART, he was married to eight years ago, and by her he had two children. The last, MARIA HAIGH, he was married to about a week ago. The prisoner confessed his guilt, said he wished he was dead and swooned. He was committed for trial.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday, as the ferry-boat *New-Brunswick* was crossing from New-York to Jersey City, an unknown elderly man, who had been sitting in one of the cabins, suddenly jumped up, threw his hat on the seat, and precipitated himself through a window into the river. The alarm was at once given and the boat stopped, but the suicide was not to be seen, and his body was not recovered. His hat is kept in the ferry-house to aid in his identification.

THE NEWARK RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In the case of the recent accident at Newark, by which a woman of ill repute named MARY VOORHEES was killed, and for which a sailor named WATSON was arrested, he having been charged with pushing her on to the track, the evidence showed that he was endeavoring to save her life at the risk of his own. The accused was discharged.

ACCIDENT IN HOBOKEN.—Yesterday afternoon, as a cigar-dealer named HERMAN FLOTTE was driving through Hoboken, his wagon was overturned by another vehicle running against it, and he being thrown out, his leg broken, besides receiving other injuries, which were of a trifling nature, fortunately.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.—A man named WM. DEMOND was arrested in Hoboken charged with picking pockets at the Elysian Fields. A missing gold watch and chain and three gold studs were found on the prisoner, who was committed for trial.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.—The Union Pleasure Club of Jersey City, which got up an excursion to go to Rahway, was left in the lurch by its Treasurer, who absconded with $280 of the funds belonging to the Club. He has not since been heard of.

"'WARE, DOGS!"—The Mayors of Newark and Jersey City have, by proclamation, authorized the annual crusade against the canine race.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, Clerke and Welles, JJ.

Enumerated Causes.

Nos.
66—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
13—Prouty vs. Potter.
70—Thalmessinger et al. vs. Donklin.
71—Meacham vs. Pell.
72—Bowman vs. Travers.

Nos.
29—Otter vs. The Brevoort Petroleum Co.
39—Hope vs. Lawrence et al.
77—[illegible] et al. vs. Hatfield et al.
78—Jaudon et al. vs. Carpenter.
79—Wetmore et al. vs. Truslow et al.
80—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2555—The Wilder Salamander Safe Company vs. Quirk.
2115—Livingston et al. vs. Van Ness et al.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.
3881—Doherty vs. Bemy.
1867—Anderson vs. Zanzmyer et al.
3987—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1647—Dunlap vs. Swift.
3111—Demarest vs. Barclay.
3575—Alexander et al. vs. De St. Ours.
3445—Finch vs. Hughes, Jr.
3898—Townsend vs. Peck.
3865—Pinney vs. Hard.
1579—Walsh vs. Cooper.
1737—Carter vs. Binninger.
2015—Koch et al. vs. Ruger et al.

Nos.
2057—Doherty vs. Cumming.
3271—Whitson et al. vs. Robinson.
3757—Elston vs. Stanley.
3825—McDonald vs. Nye.
3917—World Company vs. Poppe.
3965—Merchants' Exchange National Bank New-York vs. Donnelly.
3985—Doherty vs. Carson.
4013—Ferran et al. vs. Hosford et al.
3109—Sterling vs. Hammill.
3233—Seaman et al. vs. Lockwood.
4035—Carpenter vs. Whitbeck.
3601—Lallemand vs. Fleury.
1553—Cook et al. vs. Henck et al.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. New Court-house.

Short Causes.

Nos.
668—Bentley vs. Gray.
3174—Ingersoll vs. Griffin.
3262—Keye vs. Stratton.
3756—Wood vs. Gibson.
3362—Stevens vs. Phelps, &c., Gold M. Co.
3720—Pike et al. vs. Neill et al.
1294—Mathews et al. vs. McCoy.
2599—Thompson vs. Vail.
3696—Thompson vs. Dominguez, et al.
3730—Wallace vs. Leary.
3894—Ryers vs. Roach.
3944—Spalman et al. vs. Arnold.
3952—Butler vs. Ward.
3956—Cunningham et al. vs. Brookfield.
4002—Sandford vs. Robertson et al.
4014—Chemical Nat. Bank vs. N. Y. M. B. C. Co.
4018—First Nat. Bank Northampton vs. Jonas, impl'd.

Nos.
3400—Willams vs. Anderson.
564—Anderson, Adm'r. vs. Hone.
1800—Ellis et al. vs. Holman.
2774—Markham vs. Markham.
3288—Kiobenhann vs. Am. E. A. &c. H. Co.
3376—Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. Harris.
3486—Fibel vs. Baxter.
3580—Gray vs. Walker.
3616—Moen vs. Grenelle.
3738—Schenck M. Co. vs. Ford.
9762—August vs. Lumley et al.
3810—Davis vs. McElleny.
3840—Sheridan vs. Vandenberg.
3880—Winter vs. Simon.
4064—Bradley vs. Bell.
3950—Davis vs. Lockwood et al.
4032—Kirkpatrick vs. Cohen.
3940—Puliston vs. Woods.
3936—Farrar et al. vs. Doter.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
248—Welles vs. Strong.
234—Shepard et al. vs. Danforth et al.
245—Manning et al. vs. Einstein et al.
49—Newman et al. vs. Vence, imp'd.
53—Kinyon vs. Lane.
201—Williams vs. Pendergrast.
251—Atwood vs. Bennehoff Run Petroleum Co.
232—Cape et al. vs. Pearsall et al.
257—Skinner vs. Sackett et al.
258—Same vs. Same.
259—Blum, Jr. vs. Baxter et al.
170—Newhall vs. Decker et al.
194—Treadwell et al. vs. Sackett et al.
195—Hojer vs. Mackay et al.

Nos.
212—Reilly vs. Reilly, Admx. &c.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
231—Newby vs. C. & N. W. R. V. Co.
243—Marks vs. Levi.
262—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
266—The Waverly National Bank vs. Halsey.
267—Miller vs. Halsey et al.
268—Burchard Recr., vs. The Pacific Bank, et al.
269—Stohr vs. Bean.
270—Egan vs. Carson et al.
22 —Hill vs. Hubbard et al.
142—Stouvenel et al vs. Butler.
214—Henry vs. Groome et al.
249—Herzog et al vs. Baer.
261—Kingsland Jr. vs. Kingsland et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
50—Gilbert vs. B. B. Copper Co., Tenn.
81—Richardson vs. Frank.
83— —— vs. ——
84—Stewart vs. Morehouse.
106—Corwin vs. Roberts.
110—Tweed vs. Miller.
111— —— vs. ——.
124—Schuster vs. Met. Bd. of Health.
125—Keller vs. ——.
126—Westheimer vs. ——.
127— —— vs. ——.
128— —— vs. ——.
129— —— vs. ——.

Nos.
130—Isaacs vs. ——.
131—Goldsmith vs. ——.
146—In re., Arbitration between Schaefer et al.
148—Aitken vs. Lamont.
197—Gladding vs. Merritt.
201—Dalam vs. Cornwell.
202—Reid vs. Cornwell.
213—Washington Life Ins. Co. vs. Lawrence.
219—Underhill vs. Fallon.
231—Hofmeister vs. Hofmeister.
233—Gorwin vs. Goodwin.
258— —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
82—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
3089—Stubenvall vs. Grimm.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge.
2637—Muller vs. Bernhard.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
3303—Sherwood vs. Rue.
3223—Neson vs. Moody.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.
2947—Sprague vs. Raphael.

Nos.
3099—Soppin vs. Holcomb.
3023—Spring vs. Day.
3221—Priestley vs. Churchill.
2777—Sears vs. Mut. Life. Ins. Co.
2411—Howell vs. Sheffe.
3125—Black vs. Haughwout.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3326—Walker vs. Gilbert.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody.
3294—Craft vs. Elmore.
3296—Tobin vs. Ogden.
3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
3284—King vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
3334—Byron vs. Tremain.
3342—Strahan vs. Anchor, &c., P. Ships.

Nos.
1994—Goodridge vs. Park Fire Ins. Co.
3350— —— vs. ——.
3352—Russo vs. Cullen.
3354—Adam vs. Knick. Ice Co.
3356—Burgess vs. Stiles.
3364—Collins vs. Monlun.
3368—N. Y. F. Coal Co. vs. Schwab.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
29—Monks vs. Whalen.
130—Burger vs. Townsend.
118—Netler vs. Lowery.
136—De Camp vs. O'Neill.
137—Dunn vs. Teague.
138—Brown vs. Hout.
110—Ratz vs. Brown.
139—Bloomer vs. Slaght.
140—Glutne vs. Simon.
141—Burke vs. Dunshee.
142—McMurtrie vs. French.

Nos.
143—Dally vs. Melville.
144—Reed vs. O'Neill.
145—Daly vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
146—Beatty vs. Bernholz.
147—Mosie vs. Cohen.
148—Strenbel vs. Schneider.
149—Rodgers vs. Steadman.
150—Curtis vs. Wardsworth.
151—Horan vs. Wheeler.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SALE AND DELIVERY—PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—EVIDENCE—PLEADING.

N. G. Nash et al. plaintiff in Error vs. *Leonard Towne and G. W. Washburn.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin.

Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

Controversy in this case grew out of a contract for the purchase, sale, and delivery of one thousand barrels of flour, and the parties concur that the flour was never delivered by the original defendants. Special count, as amended, alleged, in substance and effect, that the defendants, on the 5th day of February, 1863, at Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, in consideration of $5,500, sold to the plaintiffs one thousand barrels of flour, stored at Neenah, in that State, and agreed to deliver the same, when requested, free of charge, to the plaintiffs, on board of a steamer to be by them procured or furnished, at the place where it was stored, after navigation should open, and a reasonable time before the 31st day of May following, to be conveyed to the plaintiffs, at Boston, in the ordinary manner of transportation. They also alleged demand, and refused to deliver the flour as agreed, and claimed damage for the non-fulfillment of the contract. Declaration also contained the common counts as set forth in the record. Plea was the general issue, and the verdict and judgment were for the plaintiffs, and the defendants excepted and sued out this writ of error. Exceptions were taken by the defendants to certain rulings of the Court during the trial, and to certain instructions of the Court, as given to the jury after the testimony was closed, which will be considered in the order they are exhibited in the record. 1. Plaintiffs produced and offered to read in evidence, to prove the issue on their part, a certain letter, dated Milwaukee, Feb. 5, 1863, and written by the defendants to the plaintiffs, and a bill of sale of the flour, executed at the same time and place, and signed by the defendants, and which was inclosed in the letter of the defendants so offered in evidence. Material parts of the letter were as follows: "Your Mr. W. left here yesterday, and before going off we sold him 1,000 barrels round hoop flour. Empire Mills, free, on board steamer at Neenah, $5 50, for which find bill inclosed. We have the flour stored and insured, * * * and will value on you at sight for the amount." Inclosed in that letter was the following bill of sale, which was also signed by the defendants:

Messrs. Towne & Washburne.
Bought of Nash & Chapin, General Commission Merchants, 1,000 barrels of Flour, Empire Mills, Iowa, Round hoop, five and a half, $5,500.
Received payment, sight draft.
(Signed) NASH & CHAPIN.

Such being all the evidence offered by the plaintiffs, under the special count, the defendants objected that the evidence was not admissible in the case, because it tended to prove a different contract from that set out in the declaration, but the Court overruled the objection, and the letter and bill of sale were read in evidence to the jury. Defendants excepted to the ruling of the Court, and that exception raises the first question presented for decision in the record. Obviously the exception involves the construction of the special count, and of the contract exhibited in the letter and bill of sale offered in evidence. Argument of the defendants is that the contract offered in evidence varied from the allegations of the special count in two particulars—first, that it differed from the declaration as to the time when the flour was to be delivered; second, that it also differed from the declaration as to the shipment of the flour, and because it contained no agreement to furnish a steamer. Undoubtedly the rule is that the proofs must correspond with the allegations in the declaration, but the requirement in that behalf is fulfilled if the substance of the declaration is proved. 1. Allegations of fact in the pleadings, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, must in general be had by a jury, and the purpose of the rule which requires that the allegations and the proofs must correspond, is that the opposite party may be fairly apprized of the specific nature of the questions involved in the issue. Formerly the rule in that respect was applied with great strictness, but the modern decisions are more liberal and reasonable. Decided cases may be found, unquestionably, where it has been held that very slight differences were sufficient to constitute a fatal variance. Just demands were often defeated by such rulings until the Parliament interfered, in the parent country, to prevent such flagrant injustice. (1 Tayler Ev. rec. 178, p. 187.) Federal Courts have possessed the power, from their organization to the present time, to amend such imperfections in the pleadings, except in cases of special demurrer set down for hearing, and are directed to give judgment according to law and the right of the cause. (1 Stat. at Large, 91.) Recent statutes in the States also confer a liberal discretion upon Courts in allowing amendments to pleadings, and these statutes, together with the change they have superinduced in the course of judicial decision, may be said to have established the general rule in the State tribunals that no variance between the allegations of a pleading and the proofs offered to sustain it, shall be deemed material, unless it be of a character to mislead the opposite party in maintaining his action or defence on the merits. (3 Phil. Ex. 4th Am. ed., 148. Harmony vs. Bingham, 1 Duer, 210. Catlin vs. Gunter, 1 Ker., 367.) Irrespective of these statutes, however, no evidence ought ever to be regarded as material where the allegation and proof substantially correspond. Contract in this case was executed in mid-winter, when the navigation was closed, and both parties knew that the flour would not be transported until the navigation opened in the Spring. "Free on board the steamer at Neenah" meant that the defendants would deliver the flour on board the steamer without charge to the plaintiffs. Time of delivery is not specified, but it was to be on board a steamer at Neenah, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that the parties contemplated that it should be withdrawn from the warehouse where it was stored in safety and insured, and deposited in a steamer, even if one were there, before the navigation opened in the Spring. Courts, in the construction of contracts, look to the language employed, the subject matter, and the surrounding circumstances. They are never shut out from the same light which the parties enjoyed when the contract was executed, and, in that view, they are entitled to place themselves in the same situation as the parties who made the contract, so as to view the circumstances as they viewed them, and so to judge of the meaning of the words and of the correct application of the language to the things described. (Barber et al. *vs.* Silsbee, 21 How. 161. Shore *vs.* Wilson, 9 Cl. and fin. 569, Add. on Con. 846.) Applying these rules to the case, it is quite clear that the parties did not contemplate that the flour should be withdrawn from the warehouse, where it was safely stored and insured, until the navigation opened in the Spring, because the withdrawal of the same before that time would have been worse than useless, as it would not be earlier transported to the place of destination, and if withdrawn and delivered it would involve unnecessary expense and the necessity of re-warehousing it and procuring a new insurance. Plain inference, therefore, is that it was to remain in the storehouse, where it was, until the navigation opened in the Spring, but that it was to be withdrawn and delivered on board a steamer at that place, free of charge to the plaintiffs, before the Spring season of navigation closed. Such being the true construction of the contract as to the time the delivery of the flour was to be made, it is evident that the objection that there is a variance in that respect between the proofs offered in evidence and the special count cannot be sustained. Averment of demand and refusal in the count is not unusual in such cases, and, even if not strictly necessary, it certainly can afford no ground to support the present exception. 2. Second objection taken at the argument is that the contract, as proved, does not support the allegation that the defendants agreed to procure or furnish a steamer at the place of delivery, or to ship the flour on board a steamer free of charge to the plaintiffs, as alleged in the special count. Express words of the contract are, "Free on board steamer at Neenah," and the terms of the contract also show that the flour, at the date of the contract, was safely stored in a warehouse at the place where it was to be delivered. These words necessarily imply that the flour was in the possession and under the control of the defendants, and that the delivery was to be made in the future. Terms of the contract also imply as clearly that the place of delivery was on board a steamer at that port, as they do that the delivery was to be made by the defendants. Freight was to be paid by the plaintiffs, but the delivery on board the steamer was to be made by the defendants, and it follows, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, that the defendants were to procure or select the steamer to transport the flour down the bay, and to place the transhipment over the usual route. Our conclusion is that the allegations of the special count and the proofs given in evidence were substantially the same, or, in other words, that the differences between them, if any, were not of a character which could have misled the defendants at the trial, and, therefore, the objection must be overruled. Evidence was also introduced by the plaintiffs showing that the defendants drew on them for the whole amount of the purchase money, in a sight draft, and that they paid the draft, as given in evidence, when it was presented. Exceptions were taken by the defendants to the rulings of the Court in admitting that evidence, but the rulings of the Court were so clearly correct that it seems unnecessary to remark further upon the subject. III.—Plaintiffs also proved that the flour, at the date of the contract, was stored in a railroad warehouse at Neenah, and that the defendants admitted that it had been sold and delivered to a third person prior to the commencement of the suit. They went further, and proved demand and refusal, and showed that the defendants, at the date of the contract, had but one thousand barrels of flour stored in that warehouse, and that the whole of that parcel was sold and delivered prior to the suit, with the defendant's knowledge and consent. Witnesses were examined on the subject, and in the course of their examination two other exceptions were taken by the defendants to the rulings of the Court in admitting testimony. Substance of the testimony objected to and introduced was that the flour was withdrawn from the warehouse where it was stored at the date of the contract, under the orders of the defendants, and deposited in another place, and finally delivered to other parties, in part fulfillment of a much larger contract. Testimony previously adduced showed that the plaintiffs accepted the sight draft and paid the same for the purchase money, and that the defendants refused to deliver the flour; and the evidence objected to was doubtless offered to show that they had converted the flour to their own use, and, in our judgment, it was properly admitted for that purpose. When the seller of goods received the purchase money at the agreed price, and subsequently refused to deliver the goods, and it appeared at the trial that he had converted the same to his own use, it was held at a very early period that an action for money had and received would lie to recover back the money, and it has never been heard in a court of justice since that decision that there was any doubt of its correctness—(anonymous 1 Strange, 407; 2 Greenl. E., 134.) Assumpsit for money had and received is an equitable action to recover back money, which the defendant in justice ought not to retain, and it may be said that it lies in most, if not all, cases where the defendant has moneys of the plaintiff, which, *ex equo et bono*, he ought to refund. Counts for money had and received, may be joined with special counts, and where, as in this case, the special counts are for damages for the non-delivery of goods, it is perfectly competent for the plaintiff, if the price was paid in money, or money's worth, to prove the allegations of the special counts and introduce evidence to support the common counts; and if it appears that the defendant refused to deliver the goods, and that he has converted the same to his own use, the plaintiff, at his election, may have damages for the non-delivery of the goods, or he may have judgment for the price paid and lawful interest. Evidence in this case was clear, not only that the plaintiffs had paid the price in money, but that the defendants refused to deliver the flour, and converted the same to their own use by selling and delivering it to other persons. (Allen *vs.* Ford, 19 Pick. 217; Jones *vs.* Hoar, 5 Pick. 285.) Such a reception of the price, refusal to deliver, and conversion of the goods constitute plenary evidence of an implied promise to refund the price paid, and the action for money had and received is an appropriate remedy for the plaintiff. Principal defence was that the flour belonged to one Samuel G. Burdick, and that the defendants, in negotiating the sale, acted merely as the agents of the owner of the flour, and that they, during the negotiation for the sale, informed the plaintiffs of their agency, and gave to them the name of their principal as the owner of the flour. They also claimed that the plaintiffs agreed at the sale of the flour to take the warehouse receipts of their principal for the flour, and that the defendants merely held those receipts at the request of the plaintiffs, and for their benefit, and were therefore under no obligations to deliver the flour. Such was the theory of the defendants, but there was no proof of any such agreement, except that one of the plaintiffs testified that the defendant, when the demand was made for the delivery of the flour, claimed that such was the understanding of the parties at the date of the contract. Defendants introduced no testimony, but offered to prove that in negotiating the sale they acted as agents, and that they so informed the plaintiffs, and gave them the name of their principal. Plaintiffs objected to the testimony, and the same was excluded by the Court, and the defendants excepted. They still insist that the ruling of the Court in that behalf was erroneous, but they admit the general rule that parol evidence is not admissible to supply, contradict, enlarge or vary the words of a written contract; and it is equally well settled that when a contract is reduced to writing, all matters of negotiation and discussion on the subject antecedent to and *dehors* the writing are excluded as being merged in the instrument. (2 Kent Com. 11th ed., 746; 1 Greenl. Ev. 12th ed., sec. 275, p. 312.) Parol evidence can never be admitted for the purpose of exonerating an agent who has entered into a written contract in which he appears as principal, even though he should propose to show, if allowed, that he disclosed his agency and mentioned the name of the principal at the time the contract was executed. (Higgins *vs.* Senior Potter and Wells, 844.) Where a simple contract other than a bill or note is made by an agent, the principal whom he represents may in general maintain an action upon it in his own name, and parol evidence is inadmissable, although the contract is in writing, to show that the person named in the contract was an agent, and that he was acting for his principal. Such evidence, says Baron Parker, does not deny that the contract binds those whom, on its face it purports to bind, but shows that it also binds another, and that principle has been fully adopted by this Court. (N. J. Stm. Nav. Co. *vs.* Merchants' Bk., 6 How., p. 380; Ford *vs.* Williams, 21 How., 289; Oelricks et al. *vs.* Ford, 23 How., p. 63.) Cases may be found, also, where it is held that the plaintiff may prove by parol that the other contracting party named in the contract was but the agent of an undisclosed principal, and in that state of the case he may have his remedy against either, at his election. (Thompson *vs.* Davenport, 9 B. & C., 78.) Evidence to that effect will be admitted, to charge the principal or to enable him to sue in his own name; but the agent who binds himself is never allowed to contradict the writing by proving that he contracted only as agent and not as principal. (Jones *vs.* Littiedale, 6 A and E 486; Ford *vs.* Williams, 21 Me., 289, 1 Parson's Com., 5th ed., 64, Tibes 10 Kyle, 10 Ohio N. S. 444, 2 Smith's Sel. Cas.; 6th amend.) Exceptions were also taken to the charge of the Court, but they involve, for the most part, the same questions as are presented in the objections taken to the admissibility of the evidence, and therefore do not require to be further answered. Slight as the evidence was to show that the plaintiffs accepted the warehouse receipt in lieu of the flour, still the Court left that question to the jury, and their finding upon the subject is conclusive. Complaint is also made that the rule of damages given to the jury was not correct, but the complaint is so clearly without merit that we forbear any further comment upon the subject. Judgment affirmed with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 20.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. *3,109 Cases Champagne seized for undervaluation.*—The reading of the foreign depositions in this case was resumed at the opening of the court this morning. Among the depositions was one from Hon. John Bigelow, late United States Minister to France, in which he states that he made a visit to Rheims and the Champagne District in 1863 to investigate the wine-manufacturing business and the manner in which the invoices were made out for the American market. He had interviews with the wine manufacturers of Rheims, and expressed to them the dissatisfaction felt by the United States Government about these invoices; they complained of the formula issued by the United States Government for the invoices; had a conversation with Chas. Heidsick upon the subject; he insisted that if the manufacturers made out their invoices according to the cost price of the wines in Rheims, it was all that should be required of them; that they could not comply with the strict letter of the United States law for the reason that the wine had no "market value" at Rheims; did not issue any order to the United States Consuls to insist upon a strict compliance with the law, because I had discovered that the system of undervaluation in the invoices had been in existence for many years, and also for the reason that I was informed by Mr. Gibbs, the United States detective agent, that any change in the orders at that time would interfere with the arrangements then in progress by the United States Government for obtaining proof of the frauds that had been practiced.

At the conclusion of the reading of the depositions, *Edward Weiland* was sworn for the defence, and testified that he resided at Rheims, and was chief clerk in the wine-house of H. Piper & Co., at that place; H. Piper & Co.'s house usually manufacture two grades of wine, on which they put their brands; they have an agent in London named Newton, to whom they send the second grade; the difference in price between the first and second grades is from 5 to 7 francs per case; they have a third grade which they send to the United States; Newton buys the wine sent to him; he pays 43 shillings per case, in bond, with 8 per cent. discount, and is allowed one bottle for sample in every six cases; neither the first nor second grade of wine manufactured by H. Piper & Co. is ever sent to the United States; witness saw Marshall, the United States Government agent, at the house of Piper & Co. in November last; he had a conversation with Mr. Tuttle, the managing partner of the house; Marshall introduced himself as an English wine-merchant, and wished to know if he could not buy wine cheaper than Newton sold it in London; Tuttle told him that he could not sell him but that he must buy of Mr. Newton; Marshall said he had recently formed a partnership with a very rich man, and proposed to send wine to Australia and this country; Tuttle told him that he had one distinct style of wine for England and the East Indies, another for America and other for the Continent of Europe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evarts—Came to this country about two weeks ago; H. Piper & Co. have a suit pending here, and I came as a witness in that case; most of the wine houses of Rheims have had their wine seized here; Piper & Co. manufacture their wine at Epernay and Rheims, but principally at Epernay; they ship mostly at Epernay; the house of H. Piper & Co. is one of the largest champagne houses in the wine district; the house of De St. Marceaux & Co. is near that of Piper & Co.; Rheims has a population of 55,000; it is a wealthy city; the business is mostly in wine and wool; the wool trade is larger than the wine trade; Piper & Co. sell an average of 160,000 bottles to England every year; the total amount manufactured depends on the vintage; if the vintage is good, it will average 500,000 or 600,000 bottles yearly; the average sale to the United States is 360,000 bottles a year; the remainder of the stock is sold in France, Italy, Germany, Russia and other countries of Europe; the wine sent to the United States is consigned to Reynaux, Francois & Co.; can't tell how large a share of the total profits of the house is derived from the trade with the United States; wines sold for consumption in France are generally delivered at Rheims; the house has two standard prices for these wines, which are 4 and 5 francs per bottle; the quality of wine that is sent to the United States (third quality) is not sold at Rheims at all, or anywhere in France; about 36,000 bottles a year of this quality are sent to England; we get 2 francs and 73 centimes per bottle for this wine from the English house; the third quality is sent to no country except the United States, England and Belgium; the difference between the second and third qualities is in the net price of the *brut* wine, from which the champagne is made; this difference in the cost of the *brut* wine is owing to the quality of the grapes and the age of the vintage; most of the poorer wines made by our house are sent to the United States; none of the best quality is sent here; don't know whether this is the case with the other wine-houses in Rheims or not; the net result to the house of Piper & Co. from their American wine trade during the year 1859 averaged 43 francs and 51½ centimes per case of one dozen quart bottles.

Eward Leuchtenrath, sworn for the defence—Am a native of Rhenish Prussia; first came to the United States in 1865. [Witness identified a letter written by him in Paris in 1863 at the request of Montgomery Gibbs, the United States detective agent. He said he was to act as informer, and was to receive half the pay in trying to detect the frauds perpetrated by the wine manufacturers upon the United States revenue laws.] My instructions from Gibbs were to write to De St. Marceaux & Co. and obtain their prices for wines; I visited the wine district in September, 1863, in company with Gibbs and Minister Bigelow; visited the cellars of Charles Heidsick and the Widow Cliquot, in Rheims; I was agent for Piper & Co.'s wines in Paris when I became acquainted with Gibbs; was introduced to him by an American friend; after coming to this country went to California with Mr. Farnell, Naval Officer of that port; was called as a witness for the witness on the champagne trials in San Francisco; did not know I was to be called as witness for the defence in this case until six or seven days ago.

At the close of this witness' testimony the Court adjourned to Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 20.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Judges Clerke and Welles.

O'BRIEN TO BE EXECUTED AUG. 9.

The People vs. *Jeremiah O'Brien.*—At the opening of this Court yesterday morning, Mr. Hall, District Attorney, moved that the prisoner be resentenced. He moved, he said, on the remittitur from the Court of Appeals, the questions of law involved having been recently argued in and decided by that tribunal.

The murder for which O'Brien was tried and convicted, by a singular coincidence as to time, was committed just one year ago yesterday. His victim was his mistress, Kate Smith, and the crime was perpetrated at a boarding-house in Prince-street. The trial took place at the last July term of the General Sessions. He was duly sentenced, but his counsel took an appeal and obtained a stay of proceedings. The case was argued at the General term of the Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the Court of General Sessions. Thence the prisoner's counsel carried it to the Court of Appeals. It was argued in the latter Court at the March term held in this City. About two weeks ago the Court of last resort rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court, and directing the latter Court to resentence the prisoner, the day first fixed for his execution having passed.

O'Brien having been directed to stand up, he arose. Presiding Justice Leonard then addressed him substantially as follows:

O'Brien, one year ago to-day your victim was alive and in the full enjoyment of health. This day, twelve months ago, you took the life of Kate Smith. You were indicted and tried for that crime at the July term of the Court of General Sessions, where, after a fair and impartial trial, and being supported and defended by eminent counsel, you were convicted and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. By a merciful decision of that law which you so violated you were permitted to take an appeal to the General Term of this District. There, after careful consideration, the judgment was affirmed and a still further appeal was then granted to the Court of last resort, where the judgment was again affirmed, and where it appeared there was no reason why you should have a new trial. The law makes it our duty to designate the day upon which your mortal career shall terminate. You remember the circumstances attending the death of your victim. She on her knees implored you, by all that is held dear, to spare her life. She not only implored you for the love you bore her, but for the love you bore your mother. Your heart was deaf to all appeals of this nature. She sprang from you, and you pursued her and plunged a knife almost through her body, causing her instant death. The murder was an atrocious one, and you can expect no mercy in this world. I counsel you now to turn your attention to the world to come. Seek by earnest contrition to obtain in that other world the mercy which you denied to your victim here. Let your mind revert to that subject, and remember that though you gave no ear to her pleas for mercy, there is an ear which will be open to your entreaties. The law requires me now to fix a day upon which your execution shall take place, the day originally fixed having already passed.

The sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the County Jail, from whence you came, and that you be there confined until the day of your execution, which is fixed for the 9th day of August next Friday, and that you be then conducted to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

The Court then directed the Sheriff to remove the prisoner from the Court-room.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

PRACTICE IN DIVORCE SUITS—PUTTING THE CAUSE ON THE CALENDAR OR LACHES A WAIVER OF TRIAL BY JURY.

Bishop vs. *Bishop.*—This case having been set down for trial yesterday, the counsel for plaintiff, on the call of the cause, asked that issues be framed for a jury trial. He contended that though the case was noticed for the Special Term it could only be there for the purpose of having issues settled. Either party was entitled, as a matter of right, to a jury trial, which could only be waived by default or consent, oral or written. Counsel for the defendant opposed the motion. It was made merely for delay. The plaintiff never intended to try the cause. She had before commenced and discontinued three suits. In the present suit the answer had been served in March; in May the Court had granted alimony, which was paid on the 20th of that month, and was now going on; that this motion was intended to throw the cause over the vacation. He claimed that the plaintiff, by placing the cause on the Special Term calendar, and then appearing and setting it down for trial on a particular day, before a single judge, had waived his right to a jury.

Plaintiff's counsel repelled the idea of delay. The amount of alimony was but $50 per month, a bare support for plaintiff and her child, less than the defendant had previously offered to pay; less than he would be compelled to pay for her if he should be successful in this suit, and she compelled to return to him. The alimony had not been paid till the 20th of May, and she had not had time to prepare for this term. He himself was anxious to have the case tried.

The Court held the motion too late. A jury trial was a matter of right, but to preserve that right the parties must follow a strict practice. The whole Bench were opposed to jury trials in cases of divorce for adultery. In this case the action of the plaintiff in putting the cause on the calendar and setting it down for trial in this branch was a clear waiver of her right, and one which the Court would not willingly give back. But besides, there was laches on the part of the plaintiff which, in itself, was a waiver. The case was at issue in March last. If the plaintiff desired to retain her right she should have moved promptly. The motion was denied. Justice Barbour then offered to refer the case, but counsel asked that the matter be laid over till to-day, to enable him to consult his client, who was sick. Adjourned accordingly.

S. J. Glassy for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT WITHOUT FAULT IN THE COMPANY—VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Charles Lamb vs. *The Erie Railroad Company.*—In this suit, reported yesterday, which was brought for damages for the injuries to the plaintiff from the cars running off the track, the jury brought in a sealed verdict. The chief question was whether the accident occurred through the negligence or fault of the railway. The other question was the extent of the injuries to the plaintiff, it being admitted that he had been hurt. The jury, after being out all night, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Wetmore for plaintiff; Mr. Eaton for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

Rudolph Firth, by Guardian, vs. *Thomas Foster.*—In this case, mentioned yesterday, the proof developed the following facts: The defendant, who owned a coalyard, had a can of powder which he supposed to be spoiled. He gave this to one of his cartmen to throw in the river. The driver, Monaghan, and a friend, Gordon, drove to the river; but, as Monaghan says, there was a hole in the can and the powder came out. Gordon proposed that they should sell it for their gin, and threw out some in the street and part ran out of the cart. Some boys playing around, mistaking the powder, which was in large lumps, for coal, endeavored to build a fire with it. It exploded, injuring several of the boys, among them the plaintiff, and he by his guardian claims damages for his injuries. The defendant denies that the can was broken when he delivered it, or that the accident occurred through any fault on his part.

The Court charged the jury that upon all the facts they must judge whether the accident occurred by the defendant's negligence. If they found that, they must still see whether the negligence of the plaintiff did not contribute to it; whether the permitting of a boy of the tender age of the plaintiff to run the streets, and the lighting of a fire in the streets of New-York, were not acts showing negligence. If there was negligence on his part contributing to the injury, he could not recover.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

BROKER'S CASE—WHO IS ENTITLED TO COMMISSIONS

Jones vs. *Schiacenger.*—The plaintiff, a real estate broker, was employed by the defendant to effect a sale of two houses in West Forty-third-street. The purchaser while in plaintiff's office, was introduced to the defendant, and two weeks thereafter the property was sold for $22,500. Plaintiff had a bill of sale on the premises and showed them to the purchaser before the sale. Defendant admitted the employment, but alleged that other brokers had effected the sale and that he paid the commissions to them. The purchaser testified that the plaintiff was not his broker. Judgment was awarded the plaintiff for $225, the amount of the commission. From this judgment the defendant appealed, the Court having affirmed it with costs.

T. J. McCahill for appellant; A. H. Reavey for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Mr. Justice Ingraham.

Birmingham National Bank vs. Van Cleef et al.; Hamilton *vs.* Clinton; motions granted. Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal; Bronson *vs.* Bronson; Hirschfield et al. *vs.* Hirschfield; motions denied with $10 costs. Matschke et al. *vs.* Winkelhoff; motion granted with $10 costs. Lydia A. Dunlaney *vs.* William T. Dunlaney; motion granted and reference ordered to R. C. Beamish to report as to proper amount to be allowed. Alexander et al. *vs.* New York Mutual Coal Company; motion denied, with liberty to defendant to renew the motion on showing that the proceeds of the coal were not received by defendants and used for the purposes of the Company, and on payment of costs of motion, $10. Johnston et. al. *vs.* Pentland; motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and motion in five days, with leave to plaintiff to put cause on short calendar for 28th June, or to move for judgment on the pleadings. James Fiske et al. *vs.* Bank of California; the Sheriff is entitled to poundage on the amount paid to take up the notes. Ensigre and others *vs.* Herrck and others; motion denied, costs to abide event. Keller *vs.* Mattox; motion granted for first Friday in October. Powell *vs.* Powell et al.; the submission to arbitration was a discontinuance of the action, and the case was out of Court; motion granted with $10 costs. In re Edward Donnelly to vacate assessment; application granted. Birdseye *vs.* Shearman; motion for attachment granted. Pugh *vs.* Wright; motion denied without costs. Lake *vs.* Artisans' Bank; motion granted for June 28. Brett *vs.* Pelot et al.; motion granted with $10 costs, unless plaintiff serve complaint in five days and pays costs. Same *vs.* Same; motion granted to serve complaint within five days on payment of $10 costs. Fisher *vs.* Powell et al.; motion denied with leave to defendant to renew on proof that the debt belonged to T. J. Powell at time of arbitration.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth Goodhue *vs.* Alfred D. Goodhue; judgment of divorce granted. The People of the State of New-York *vs.* Edward T. Cronyn; judgment for the plaintiff for $500 and costs. The same *vs.* Edward McK. Halley; judgment for the plaintiff for $500 and costs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York *vs.* The New-York and Westchester Railroad Company; the motion to dissolve the injunction is denied with $10 costs. C. V. S. Roosevelt *vs.* The same; motion to dissolve injunction denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Miller.

Ryney *vs.* Tallmadge, impleaded; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

By Judge Barbour.

Solon F. Goodridge et al. *vs.* The Park Fire Insurance Company; motion granted. Michael Duffy *vs.* John Casey; attachment discharged. John L. Weeler, an infant, &c., *vs.* John H. Lounds et al.; motion granted. Joseph Bagley *vs.* James Carson et al.; motion granted. Mary A. Glover *vs.* Edward T. Christianson; motion granted. B. S. Craft *vs.* James H. Elmore; motion to discharge attachment granted on payment of $25 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Heinstein *vs.* Heinstein; see opinion. The People *vs.* Brown; let the prisoner be discharged. Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. *vs* Bartlett; the proof of service and default is not regular. They must be supplied, and then a reference must be had to take proof of the facts charged in the complaint. Riley *vs* Riley; proof of service of the summons, &c., and of the defendant's default must be produced.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were 44 cases on the calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, of which 18 were charges of assault and battery, 17 petit larceny, 1 indecent exposure, 4 violations of the health laws, 1 keeping a disorderly house, 2 cruelty to animals, and 1 misdemeanor. Few of these were of public interest.

VERY MUCH PUT OUT.

Newman Leopold was placed at the bar on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Henry Wirthfield. The parties and their witnesses were Germans, who, in giving their testimony, committed many assaults upon the President's American, which was very much broken when it escaped from them. Henry, it seems, went to Leopold's place of business, and was ordered out by the latter. He did not obey as expeditiously as to Leopold seemed meet, and the latter assaulted him, and after a tussel ejected him. Henry, as a matter of course, was very much put out, and made a complaint in which he set forth that Leopold had struck him with a bottle. His face was badly cut. The Judge held that the accused had a right to eject Wirthfield. The prisoner was acquitted.

STEALING CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

Alexander Brown and William Hatch were arraigned for trial at the instance of James W. Lawrence, who charged them with stealing a quantity of carriage trimmings, valued at $20, from Brewster's carriage factory. They were found guilty and remanded for sentence.

LED AWAY.

Three little boys, named respectively Joseph Pease, Walter Williams and John Cowell, were brought to the bar charged with stealing some lead. It rested heavily on their consciences, so they made a clean breast of it and confessed that they took it. One of them was a boot-black, and had the implements of his office slung to his back. A brother of one of them appeared and said he would take them home with him if the Court would discharge them. "Boot-black and all?" said the Judge. "Let them go." And they went.

AN OFFENCE AGAINST DECENCY.

Francis Burke, the other night, went to No. 273 Mulberry-street, and was found by one of the occupants of the house in the hall with a bad woman. The woman ran away, and Burke, going into the street with his clothes disarranged, made a public and indecent exhibition of himself. He was arrested at the instance of a woman who now appeared and said that he was a stranger to her and she did not want to press the case against him. The Judge, however, thought he should be punished, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for one month.

A RECONCILIATION.

Susan Dunn and Mary Clarke had a passage at arms, the result of which was that the latter had the former arrested. The prisoner was brought before the bar, and Mary went to the witness' stand, to say that she forgave her, and wanted to withdraw the charge. The Judge consented to this, and the two women went off lovingly together.

A LUXURY THAT COST TEN DOLLARS.

Daniel Quinlan and John Hangenfer had an altercation in the market, which ended in a "scrimmage." At it they went, hammer and tongs—or rather, at it they went, milk-can and cabbage-head—for such were the warlike implements which they flung at each other's heads. History does not record which had the best of the tussle, but John preferred a charge of assault and battery against Daniel, who was sentenced to pay a pecuniary penalty for his violation of the public peace; in fine, he was fined $10, which, failing to pay, he was taken back to prison. He objected to that dwelling-place, saying, "My wife and child are sick, Judge." The Justice, however, was inexorable.

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Dennis O'Connor having been summarily dealt with when he attempted to violate a City ordinance, seized a hook, used for overhauling cotton bales, and went fishing for revenge. He, however, caught a flounder; for the officer, when attacked by him with this formidable weapon, sent him sprawling, and finally arrested him on a charge of assault and battery. He was fined $25. "I've about tin cints in me pocket, Jedge," said the prisoner; so he was committed in default.

ANOTHER IMPECUNIOUS ASSAILANT.

John Murphy was found guilty of assaulting and beating Frederick Wich—"which it was" an expensive enterprise for him. Wich proved that the prisoner came into his lager-beer saloon, was abusive, and went behind the counter and attacked him. John was fined $20, but did not happen to have that amount about him. So a check was drawn upon his personal liberty for the liquidation of the people's claim.

A FOMENTER OF CANINE DISCORD.

Quarters in the City Prison for twenty days were furnished to Mr. Henry Harris, in consideration of his services to the cause of public morality in causing two dogs to fight for the edification and instruction of juvenile members of society who contemplated the conflict, so instructive to those who have life's combat still before them.

TIME AND TIED.

Henry Johnson and Alfred Wilkes, two colored lads, adopted a method of obtaining a watch which is not altogether novel, and was not, in this instance, successful. They went into the shop of Samuel Lyons, watchmaker, No. 93 West Broadway, and asked for a watch, saying they wanted to purchase. One of them took the watch in his hand and asked for a chain, and while Lyons was getting one, handed the watch to the other, who ran. Lyons seized thief No. 1 before he could get out of the store, and an officer afterward caught thief No. 2 with the watch in his possession. Robert Gunston is the policeman who deserves the credit of the arrest. Both culprits were about 18 years old. They are tied up with the bands of justice which confine offenders of their age in the House of Refuge.

AN UNPROFITABLE SPECULATION.

John Lyons, another juvenile offender, stole some cigars worth $25 and sold them to a Chinaman, thinking, doubtless, that having thus disposed of them the affair would end in smoke. But Mr. Abner Mellen, from whom they were taken, determined to follow the thing up. John was arrested, the larceny proved, and the House of Refuge designated as his purgatory. The little boy left the Court-room in tears.

TEMPTATION AND CRIME.

Another boy named Peter Granger was arraigned on the complaint of Betsey Sandley who averred that he had stolen from her some paper postage currency.

Judge—Peter, why did you do this?

Small Boy—I wanted to buy a ball.

Judge—You might better have gone to work and earned money to buy a ball.

He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

He had his bawl when he left the Court-room.

AN UNBECOMING WATERFALL.

Mary Fitzpatrick and Mary Francis had some trouble in the house in which they were boarding, in the course of which the former threw a pan of dirty water at the latter and then beat her with the pan. One witness of Hibernian birth said, "the two of them got their hands in each other's hair. I striv to take their hands out and could not." Beyond the disheveling of their respective *chignons* little damage was done. The Judge addressing Mary Fitzpatrick, pronouncing the judgment of the Court as follows: "Don't you strike this woman again. If she troubles you come to the Court and make a complaint against her. Go home now."

The Judge was not compelled to repeat the last three words; the prisoner was out of that Court-room almost as soon as they were uttered.

MILK AND WATER.

Henry Albrecht, John Bucks and Frederick Eckhardt, milkmen, were caught by Officer Patrick Walsh committing an adultery of milk and water contrary to the law, but not unmindful of the profits. They drew water from a hydrant into a can, and then poured it into another can partly filled with milk. Their plea was "Guilty," and the Court's award "$20 fine each."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 20, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	107	900	Ashburton Coal	6
10,000	do	106⅞	100	Canton Co.	44
176,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. 65	107	50	West. U. Tel	44⅝
125,000	U. S. 5-20s C. '65, New	109¾	100	do	44⅜
700	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C. Small	100	100	At. Mail	107
26,000	do	100	500	Boston W. P.	23
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	106⅜	300	Pacific Mail	140
20,000	do	106¼	200	do	140⅛
19,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67	300	do	140½
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	66¾	100	do s10	140¼
6,000	Missouri 6s	98½	100	do	140¾
1,000	do	98¼	100	do 2d call	140¼
1,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	98¾	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	101⅝
2,000	do	98½	500	do	101¼
27,000	N. Car. 6s. ex-c	54	500	do s10	101¼
1,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95¼	100	do b15	101⅜
7,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan Reg.	104⅜	100	do	101⅜
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	84½	30	do	101½
3,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	200	do	101¼
3,000	Tol. & W. 1M. Ex.	90	100	do 2d call	101½
6,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	103	100	Erie Railroad	59¼
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M	103½	500	do	59⅛
7,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	90	600	do s10	59⅛
3,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	50	350	do 2d call	59¼
3,000	Troy, S. & R. 7s. m	96½	100	do b30	59⅜
25	Continental Bank	107	100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	120
100	Gallatin Nat. B'k	111	200	Reading R.	106¾
10	Shoe & L. Bank	113	300	do	106⅝
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	110	10	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100
50	Ninth Nat. Bank	115¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	68⅝
110	Mer. U. Ex.	9¼	100	do b30	68¾
200	do	65¾	50	Ill. Central R.	120½
600	Adams Ex	66	500	Chi. & N. W.	34⅝
300	do	65½	100	do	34⅜
46	do	65¾	100	do 2d call	34½
100	do 2d call	66	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf	58⅞
145	do	66¼	200	do	58⅝
50	do	66½	100	do 2d call.b30	58¾
100	do	66½	200	Clev. & Tol. R	120¼
400	Wells Fargo Ex.	64¾	450	Chic. & R. I.	89½
100	U. S. Express	69	300	do	89⅜
			100	do	89⅝
			200	Ind. & Cin.	8
			100	Tol., W. & W.	44¼
			100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	96⅞
			200	do	97
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	83⅝
			10	Mil. & St. P. R.	56

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107½	100	West. U. Tel. Ex-d	41⅞
200,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	107⅞	100	do	42
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '62 C.	110	200	Canton Co. 230	44
107,500	do	110¼	500	Pacific Mail	140
15,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	100	100	do s10	140
7,000	Indorsed	99⅞	100	do s60	139¾
1,000	Miss. St. 6s	98⅝	33	do	139⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, 90	68⅜	800	N. Y. Cen.	101⅞
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67	100	do b15	101
7,000	N. Car. St. 6s. E. C.	54½	100	do b10	101⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer. b10	24¼	700	Erie R.	58⅝
10,000	do	24	700	do	58⅝
2,000	H. R. R. 2d S. F. B. Ex-int	100⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	108
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	97	500	Reading R. s60	106¼
1000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	96¼	200	do	106⅜
250	Adams' Ex. Co.	69	100	M. S. & N. I.	68½
600	do	68	600	do	68⅜
200	do	68½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	76⅞
580	do 2d call	68	300	Chic. & N. W.	34¼
10	Adams Express	68	200	Chi. & N. W.	89¼
100	U. S. Express Co	71	200	do b30	89⅛
36	Mer. U. Ex	8	200	P., F. W. & C.	97
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	65	16	do	97½
300	Chic. B. & Q. R.	140	100	Tol., W. & W. b30	44⅝
			300	do b60	44½
			100	T., W. & W. Pf.	66⅞
			50	Ind. Cen. R.	80

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	30½	1800	Erie Railroad	59¼
50	Am. Ex. Bank	64⅝	200	do b30	59⅜
100	do	64⅝	400	do b3	59¼
200	do	64¾	500	Reading R.	106⅞
200	do	64⅞	200	do b30	107
400	do	65	400	Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
5	U. S. Ex. Co	68	200	do b10	77
100	Quick. Min.	28	200	Cleve. & Tol.	121¼
300	Pacific Mail	139½	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	89⅜
100	do	140¼	200	do b3	89¾
200	At. Mail SS. Co.	106¾	600	do	89⅝
200	Bos. Water P.	23	200	do b10	89⅜
600	N. Y. Cen.	101⅜	800	Chi. & N. W.	34⅝
200	do b10	101½	200	do b15	34⅝
300	M. S. & N. I.	68¾	1100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	58⅝
900	do	68⅜	200	do b10	59⅛
300	do c	68⅜	200	do c	58⅝
200	do b30	68⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex. Co.	66½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	108
100	do	66⅝	200	Tol., W. & W.	44⅜
100	do	66⅞	200	do	44½
600	do	67	100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	140
200	Mer. U. Expres.s	9	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅜
100	Pacific Mail ½ b10	140½	100	do s15	68⅝
600	West. U. Tel	44⅝	300	do b3	68⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	101⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	76⅞
300	do	101⅜	200	do	77⅜
900	do	101⅛	200	do b10	77
100	do b10	101⅜	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	89⅜
1200	Erie R.	59⅜	200	do b3	89⅜
200	do b30	59⅝	100	do s15	89⅜
400	do s3	59⅛	600	do	89⅜
200	do c5	59¼	400	Chi. & N. W.	34½
500	Reading R. b30	106½	800	Chic & N. W. Pr	58⅝
200	do	106¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	23½	200	M. So. & N. I.	68⅝
300	Adams Ex Co.	68⅝	400	do b3	68⅜
200	Mer. Ex. Co.	9	200	do b15	68⅞
200	West. U. Tel. ex-d	42	200	do	68⅞
100	do s10	42	200	do b30	68⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	101¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	77
800	Erie R.	59¾	300	Chi. R. & R. P.	89¼
200	Reading R. s60	106¼	200	Chic & N. W. b10	34⅜
200	do	106⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	58¼

THURSDAY, June 20—P. M.

Money was reported in rather better supply to-day, in consequence of the Treasury disbursements, and the steady influx of capital from other points, seeking lucrative and controllable employment at this centre. The Government office has been paying out currency beyond the measure of its receipts, and a further reduction of its cash reserve has been made during the day. The dealers in the Public Funds have had all their wants promptly provided for at 5 ℘ cent., and the leading Stock Exchange firms at 6 ℘ cent. In commercial paper a light business has been transacted on the basis of 6½@7 ℘ cent. for prime names, short date.

The Gold speculation experienced a reaction to-day. Operators for a rise seemed less confident. The demand was less urgent for all purposes. The main regular inquiry was for Coin for Custom-house use, which has averaged nearly $400,000 a day thus far in the current week. There was no export call of moment, only $46,500 having been shipped by the *Bremen* and the *Morro Castle*. A light outward movement was anticipated on Saturday. The impending heavy coin interest disbursements of the Treasury Department, and the steady growth of its Customs revenue, were not encouraging circumstances for the inflationists. The range of the price through the day was from 138 at the opening to 137⅞ at the close, as against 138⅛ last evening, showing a decline of ⅛ ℘ cent. Foreign Exchanges were without activity, yet the leading drawers were firm in their views, quoting sterling sixty-day bills at 109⅞@110⅛. Most of the completed negotiations were at 109⅞@110.

In the Public Funds the day's business has been moderate on a less firm market. The foreign demand for 5-20s of 1862 was light, and under the decline in gold, without any adequate response from London, the price yielded a fraction. The later issues of the 5-20s, especially 1865 Consols exhibited relatively less heaviness, and were more called for, as they were wanted by home buyers. The 10-40s ruled comparatively steady, on light supply and fair investment inquiry. In the 7.30s and Compound Notes transactions were less extensive, yet prices were maintained. Under the contracts made with the Sub-Treasurer yesterday, the brokers were making free deliveries of the 7.30s at the Government office to-day.

Railway and Miscellaneous Share property was depressed to-day, by forced sales on speculative account, and under this pressure, most marked in the instance of Erie shares, prices declined. At the modified figures, the market absorbed very considerable lines of railway property. In miscellaneous stocks there was a fair degree of animation. The Express stocks were especially called for, Adams' leading off handsomely. State stocks and railway mortgages were less freely dealt in. At the close there was rather more steadiness in the general market. Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅛	100⅛	Northwest	34¾	34⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110¼	N. West Pref	58⅞	58⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109¾	109¾	Rock Island	89⅞	89¼
N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅜	Fort Wayne	97	97⅞
Erie	59¼	58⅝	Pacific Mail	140¼	140¼
Hudson	108⅞	108½	Quicksilver	28	27½
Reading	106⅞	106⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44½	42¼
Mich. Southern	68	68¾	Mariposa Pref	19	19⅜
Illinois Central	121	120½	Ohio Certificates	24¼	24⅜
Pittsburgh	77	76¾	American Gold	138⅛	137⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	67	67	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	135¾	O'gn ½ year, 1881	107
6 ℘ cent. cou. 1868	136	5 ℘ cent. cou., 1871	117
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	108⅝	End. coupons, 1871	116
5 ℘ ct. cou. 500 & 1,000, '81	112⅝	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 registered, 1862	107¼	End. cou. 1874	110¼
5-20 100 & 1,000	110⅜	10-40 reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000	106⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	100
5-20 500 & 1,000	107	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 reg., 1865, new iss.	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	106¼
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series	106¼
O'gn W. L. 1881	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., l. l'n	88½
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	103	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108	Tennessee 6s. new bds	66¾
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	99½	Virginia ex c.	49½
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Virginia new bonds	45
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84⅛
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	North Carolina 6s	63
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	North Carolina ex c.	53½
N.Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	North Carolina n. bds.	55
N.Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	Missouri 6s	98
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	99	California 7s	122½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	Rhode Island 6s	100¾
Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	65		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	121	Bank of the Repub.	116
Merchants'	116	Irving	106
Union	115	Market	116
America	140	Shoe and Leather	113
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	122
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	106¾
National	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	114
Seventh Ward	110	Park	145
State of New-York	110	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Commerce	118½	Central National	114
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Fourth National	108½
Ocean	104	Ninth National	115
Mercantile	110	Tenth National	106
American Exchange	115	Oriental Bank	133

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	105	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 1st mort. 1876	100⅞	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	101¼	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	70½
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 4th mort., 1880	88½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	85	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-72	104⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	85
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	74
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	90	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c.	97⅝	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	100½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	55
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	80½
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	79	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Lack & W. Bds.	99	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Tol. & W. 1st M.	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $248,000; Gold Notes, $278,000; total receipts, $2,294,055 68; total payments, $3,596,059 37; balance, $132,621,403 93.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, are to be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-street.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay the July interest on their First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-street, in gold, on and after to-morrow.

Messrs. Rodman, Fisk & Co. have now fairly entered upon the occupancy of their very handsome banking rooms, at No. 18 Nassau-street, in Turner Brothers' marble building. The firm gives special attention to business in Government securities, the conversion of Seven-Thirties, &c.; and also executes, exclusively on commission, orders for the purchase or sale of gold, stocks, &c.

The publishers of the *Financial Chronicle* have recently greatly enlarged and added many new features to their daily financial and commercial sheet, the *Daily Bulletin*, making it a very useful publication for business men. They give in each issue of the *Daily Bulletin* an editorial on some pertinent business topic, a money article, and a general market and dry goods review—all of which are prepared with the care that has made the parent *Financial Chronicle* so trustworthy a record of business facts.

At the annual election of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, held in the City of Chicago on the 6th of June, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. B. Ogden, Perry H. Smith, Geo. L. Dunlap, John B. Turner, Wm. H. Ferry, Chicago, Ill.; Albert L. Pritchard, Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. A. Booth, Henry H. Boody, Lowell Holbrook, James D. Fish, James W. Elwell, John M. Burke, Benj. Nathan, Samuel Sloan, A. Iselin, Wm. B. Scott, New-York. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., of Chicago, was elected President, and Perry H. Smith, Esq., of Chicago, Assistant President.

The Georgia State Coupons, due July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

The annual meeting of the Morris and Essex Railroad was held at Hoboken yesterday. The financial condition of the Company at the close of 1866 is thus stated:

Capital	$3,500,000 00
Funded Debt	5,516,950 00
Floating Debt	124,822 15
Certificates of Indebtedness	120,405 25
Suspense Account	50,000 00
Profit and Loss	313,252 24
Total	$9,625,429 69

The cost of the road was:

Railroad	$6,566,299 81
Station-houses, buildings, &c.	180,528 08
Improvements at Hoboken	227,103 21
Total	$6,973,931 10

The equipment represents:

Cars	$1,027,782 23	
Engines	1,153,328 71	2,181,110 94
Total		$9,155,142 04

The receipts of the year were $1,020,099 04, and the operating expenses $715,208 12. The receipts of the first five months of 1867 were $472,003 95, against $360,605 56 in the corresponding months of 1866.

The following dividends are announced: Montauk Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, 5 ℘ cent., free. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, 5 ℘ cent., semi-annually, free. North River Bank, 5 ℘ cent., free. Michigan Central Railroad Company, $5 ℘ share. Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 5 ℘ cent., semi-annual, free. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company, 5 ℘ cent., semi-annual, free. Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, 4 ℘ cent., free. Fourth National Bank, 5 ℘ cent., free. Mechanics' National Bank, 5 ℘ cent., free.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 4, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I have to say that the act of July 13, 1866, imposed a stamped duty upon canned meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, and jams or jellies.

The act of March 2, 1867, exempted canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits and vegetables. The exemption does not include sauce, syrups, fish prepared mustard and jams and jellies. These articles are liable to stamp duty. Syrups made from fruit are liable to stamp duty.

Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 13th ult. in relation to the tax on turpentine, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him referred to this office, has been received.

In answer, I have to say, that the law requires that the tax on turpentine shall be paid by the producer or manufacturer, and such tax must be paid to the collector of the district within which the place of manufacture is located.

The honest purchaser or dealer is not liable for the tax on turpentine which he buys from the manufacturer, neither can it be seized in his hands if no tax has been paid thereon by the manufacturer or producer, since no lien attaches upon the goods for the tax which the law imposes, and which the manufacturer may have failed to pay. In relation to the payment of taxes, turpentine is placed upon the same footing, and is liable to the same rules and regulations as manufacturers in general.

Section 94 of the act of June 30, 1864, Internal Revenue Laws, in relation to manufacturers, declares that the taxes shall "be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof."

You will see, therefore, that the purchaser or dealer in turpentine is not liable for the taxes thereon.

The tax on turpentine, as well as on most other manufactures, accrues when the same is sold, or consumed or used by the manufacturer thereof, or removed for consumption or use, or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof.

The amount of turpentine on which the tax accrues, as above, within any given month, is required to be returned on or before the 10th day of the succeeding month, and the tax due thereon must be paid on or before the 1st day of the month in which the return is made, or else a penalty is incurred.

You are allowed to ship your manufactures of turpentine to New-York, or to any other place, without giving any bonds, but you will in such cases be required to return to the Assessor of your district the amount so shipped from time to time, and if the parties to whom it is consigned are your duly authorized agents, you will not be required to pay the tax thereon until the same has been actually sold by them.

If the parties to whom you consign the turpentine are not your agents, returns must be made monthly to the Assessor of the amount shipped, and the tax paid thereon on or before the last day of the month in which the return is made, as above indicated.

Very respectfully,

J. E. MESSRUNE, Deputy Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS FROM THE reports of the Merchants' Union Express Company will prove INSTRUCTIVE to the Public, and PARTICULARLY so to the STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, WHO ARE LOOKING FOR DIVIDENDS:

(Report of the M. U. Ex., Jan. 26, 1867.)

To the Shareholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company:

With this circular letter you will receive notice of the calls made upon you, preliminary to issuing the stock of the Company.

The issue of Stock Certificates has been delayed because of the uncertainty of the amount which might be needed for the complete establishment of our enterprise, which was to be determined as much by the desperation of the old Monopolies as by any calculation of our own, and because it was desirable that the stock, when issued, SHOULD BE BEYOND ANY REASONABLE LIABILITY TO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

"*Resolved*, That a call for three per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Union Express Company be, and the same is hereby made payable Feb. 1—three per cent. payable March 15, and two per cent. payable May 1, 1867. The Secretary is hereby directed to prepare the Stock Scrip at once, and the proper officers of the Company are hereby directed to issue the same to stockholders as soon as all calls are paid."

The calls now made will be unexpected to some of you, for the reason that the amount thus called in EXCEEDS THE SUM ORIGINALLY CONTEMPLATED AS SUFFICIENT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF OUR LINES.

The causes requiring additional calls are not wholly unknown to you and to the business public generally.

On payment of the calls now made, the Stock Scrip will be issued, in the confident expectation that the holders thereof will be possessed of a handsomely remunerating investment.

OUR COMPANY IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT; IT IS AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.

In the meantime, we have been enabled to secure a more rigid enforcement of intelligent economy in the different departments; and it AFFORDS US PLEASURE TO BE ABLE TO SAY THAT, JUDGING FROM THE DEVELOPMENTS OF OUR BUSINESS THUS FAR, OUR STOCKHOLDERS MAY CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THAT OUR COMMUNICATIONS TO THEM, HEREAFTER, WILL CONSIST OF NOTICES OF DIVIDENDS DECLARED FROM TIME TO TIME, OUT OF THE NET EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY, THE ASSURED SUCCESS OF WHICH, WE DOUBT NOT, IS AS GRATIFYING TO THEM AS TO OURSELVES.

(Report of Merchants' Union Express Company, June 18, 1867.)

To the Stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company:

Harmonizing entirely with the views entertained by the Trustees and acting in the letter and spirit of the report herewith submitted by them, we have not hesitated for the purposes therein indicated to make a further call upon the Stockholders. We accordingly transmit in connection with the report of all the Trustees the formal call herewith inclosed. * * *

THE COMPANY HAS NOT MADE MONEY. It could not make money against four established monopolies, covering all the railroad lines of the United States, and combined as one in a common purpose that the Express business of the country should, in the aggregate, be done at a loss rather than that the principle should be admitted that such business was open to competition. We have at least the satisfaction that their squandered dividends and nearly exhausted resources have enured to the benefit of the business public, while in the constantly-increasing business of our own company, we have the fullest assurance that it will soon be self-sustaining, notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts of our opponents. It is in view of these facts that we have unanimously concurred in advising the Executive Committee to make a call upon the capital stock of the company.**

We prefer to overstep the bounds heretofore fixed by the Executive Committee, as the probable limit of its calls (and any excess of which will doubtless disappoint some of the holders of our stock) rather than the least peril shall accrue to the enterprise from any weakness of the Treasury, or that the benefits of the "People's Dispatch" shall fail to be realized by our merchants and manufacturers at the earliest possible period. * * *

* * * In full knowledge therefore of the financial condition of the Company, and of the fact that it is in its thorough organization and completeness and increasing business fully meeting our expectations, and in the full belief that the best anticipations of all its friends are ultimately to be realized, we have unhesitatingly and unanimously advised a further call of TEN PER CENT. UPON THE CAPITAL STOCK, PAYABLE IN TWO INSTALLMENTS OF FIVE PER CENT. EACH, PAYABLE RESPECTIVELY ON THE 23D DAY OF JUNE INSTANT, AND THE 3D DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 20, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 44 bbls. Ashes, 5,695 bbls. Flour, 1,771 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 21,033 bushels Wheat, 46,939 bushels Corn, 21,356 bushels Oats, 9,973 bushels Rye, 400 bbls. Pork, 827 pkgs. Lard, 80 bbls. Beef, 5,012 bbls. Petroleum and 757 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request and steady, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¼c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive at drooping prices. No export demand of moment has been reported, and home buyers seem reluctant to purchase beyond the limits of their immediate wants. Middling grades closing at 26¼c.@28c. ℘ lb. on sales and resales of 2,100 bales, against receipts of 777 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,177
Receipts last week	5,314
Receipts preceding week	12,351
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	363,422
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	592,003
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	298,541
Exports since Sept. 1	417,014
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,797,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1. 1866	1,405,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	255,000

EGGS—Have been much more freely offered, and have been depressed in price. The demand has been moderate. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 23c.; State and Pennsylvania, 21c.@22c.; Ordinary Western, 19c.@20c.; Western, by Express, 20c.@21c.; Canada, 20c.@21c., ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more active to-day, but prices have again declined, closing irregularly, especially for other than fresh ground, which is in most request, and held with comparative firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,900 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$8 25; common to good Extra State at $8 60@$9 50; good to choice do. do. at $9 50@$10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 90@$10 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$8 25
Extra State	8 60	@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 60	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 90	@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 95	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 80	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at reduced prices; sales have been reported of 530 bbls., at $9 10@$10 80 for ordinary to fair extra, and $10 85@$15 25 for fair to very choice extra do. ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed at $10 50@$13 75 for extra ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at from $8 50 for inferior to very choice ℘ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is steady to-day $5 75@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $11 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks, at $10 75@$12 75 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—New Apples are arriving from the South, and bring $4@$5 ℘ bbl. Old are out of the market. Strawberries are more plenty and lower. We quote: Strawberries—per quart box, 12c.@13c.; per pint basket, 3c.@4c. Cherries—Red, per lb., 15c.@20c.; white, per lb., 15c.@23c. Dried Apples are dull and unchanged. Unpeeled Peaches are plenty and lower. Other varieties are nominal. We quote: Apples—State, 9c.@10c.; Western, 6c.@9c.; Southern, 4½c.@6c., ℘ lb. Peaches—New Southern, 40c.@41c.; unpeeled halves, 8c.@9c.; unpeeled quarters, 7c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Cherries, New Pitted. 46c.@48c. ℘ lb. Blackberries, 23c.@24c. ℘ lb. Raspberries, 48c.@50c. ℘ lb. Plums, 33c.@34c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, but at lower and irregular prices. There has been some export inquiry for inferior and common lots of Spring. Sales have been reported to-day of 63,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 40; very inferior No. 2 to prime No. 1 Spring at $1 60@$2 25, the latter an extreme price; and common to choice white California at $2 42@$2 60 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower again to-day. The demand has been moderate, in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 09 for common to handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 07@$1 08 for prime; $1 10@$1 12 for old Mixed Western; 87c.@$1 04 for unsound, and $1 09@$1 15 for new and old White and Yellow Western and Southern ℘ bushel. Rye continues very dull at $1 20@$1 27½ for Western, and $1 40@$1 45 for State, ℘ bushel; sales 5,400 bushels. Barley is quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Oats are heavy and lower. We quote: Old Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 75c.@78c.; new Western at from 78c.@88c. for the whole range; State at 88c.@90c.; Southern at 87c. ℘ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. Of Canadian Peas sales have been reported of 7,200 bushels on private terms. Choice Beans are scarce and in limited demand; poor lots are without sale. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $3 85@$4; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $3 85@$4 25; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2@$3; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, June 19, 1867: *C. Van Buren*, Fultonville, Oats, &c. It also publishes the following comparative statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in June, in the years 1866 and 1867, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.
1866	11,000	147,000	895,700	5,200
1867	1,900	32,000	495,500	....
	Dec. 9,100	Dec. 115,000	Dec. 400,200	Dec. 5,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat. bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley bus.
1866	45,200	464,200	2,086,400	49,900
1867	9,000	113,200	1,087,600	28,300
	Dec. 36,200	Dec. 351,000	Dec. 998,800	Dec. 21,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 106,400 barrels of Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of June in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour bbls.	113,300	45,200	9,000
Wheat, bushels	661,200	404,200	113,200
Corn, bushels	997,600	2,986,400	1,087,600
Barley, bushels	126,500	49,900	28,300
Oats, bushels	2,068,700	1,321,300	441,600
Rye, bushels	58,300	84,900	46,400
Malt, bushels	129,900	78,100	42,400
Beef, bbls.	5,990	100	....
Pork, bbls.	11,710	3	204
Bacon, lbs.	1,001,600	....	....
Butter, lbs.	27,600	24,000	2,700
Lard, lbs.	618,100	52,900	25,300
Cheese, lbs.	54,900	70,600	15,300
Wool, lbs.	29,200	46,900	19,000

HAY—North River bale is quiet and heavy at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping and $1 35@$1 55 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 20 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive to-day, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand to-day, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 60c.@62c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 37½@$4 37; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues very quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Crude; 8¾c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@38c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are scarcer and have advanced; old are in better demand at previous rates. We quote: Bermudas, $9; Savannah, $6@$6 50; old Peach Blows, $2 50@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $1 37@$2; Chilian Reds, new, $2@$2 25; Sweet Potatoes, $4 50@$5 75 ℘ bbl.; Onions, Bermudas, ℘ bbl., $5; Turnips, ℘ bunch, 2c.@4c.; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $6@$8; Jersey Green Peas, ℘ bbl., $6@$6 50; Tomatoes, ℘ box. 80c.@$1; String Beans, ℘ bushel, $2@$2 50; Cucumbers, ℘ doz., 37c.@75c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has met a ready sale during the week, and prices have improved accordingly. Sound Pigeons are scarce and higher. Live Poultry—Turkeys, ℘ lb., 20c.@25c.; Fowls, ℘ lb., 20c.@24c.; Spring Chickens, ℘ pair, 75c.@$1 50; Geese, ℘ pair, $1 50@$3: Ducks, ℘ pair, $1@$1 50. Game—Wild Pigeon, flight, $1 26@$1 40; Wild Pigeon, stall fed, $1 75@$2 50 ℘ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and lower to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, at $20 37½@$20 70 for new Western Mess, closing at $20 50, cash; $19 75@$20 37½ for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18@$18 25 for Prime, and $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. new Mess, August delivery, seller's option, at $21 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand at 8¼c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℘ lb.; sales 225 pkgs. Bacon is inactive at 12¼c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, 11¼ for Long Rib, 12c. for Stratford cut, ice-cured, ℘ lb.; sales 390 boxes. Lard is in demand at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 940 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅞c.@13c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand at $15@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $23@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is attracting rather more attention, at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 7c.@15¾c. ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus: The Butter market is without any material change since our last. The demand is rather more active, and as the supply of fine stock of both Western and State has fallen off, a shade better prices have been obtained. The advance, however, is only momentary, as a supply of any magnitude would again reduce quotations. The total receipts for the week are 8,873 packages:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℘ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℘ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℘ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℘ lb.	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	.14	@17

The supply of Cheese is more liberal; the total receipts for the week ending this day are 27,641 boxes. The export demand is only fair, shippers taking fine factories in preference to the medium and lower grades.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.14	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℘ lb.	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ℘ lb.	.10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	.7	@9

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and steady; sales since our last 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@12⅞c., and 270 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@12c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request from 13½c.@16⅛c. ℘ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their varieties thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16¾c.; White Sugar, A, 15½c., and Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 62,000 lbs., at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 136,000 lbs. at 11c.@11⅜c.; also 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 300 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@37c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℘ lb.; 250 tcs. Lard on private terms, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., 21,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ℘ bushel. For London, 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms, and (reported) 6,500 bushels Peas at 5½d. per bushel. For Penarth Roads, 11,000 bushels Peas, at 4s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For a Continental port direct a vessel from Philadelphia with Petroleum at 6s. ℘ bbl.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have just received their Spring importations of
PRINTED LINENS
AND
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)
NOW OPEN,
Summer novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES, GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, RIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready-made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.)
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.
INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT
SILK SACKS.
THE "QUEEN," at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA," at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA," at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for under-garments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,"
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 40,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty-five per cent. on the amounts of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st. between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 18, 1867.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOPALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.

For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.

For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.

For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

O. E. BLUNT Lieut.-Col. Engineers,
Brev. Col. U. S. A.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, HIDDEN HAND, and THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. W. F. Leggett as Shylock.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have cable dispatches to last evening.

The Birmingham riot was caused by exciting harangues against Popery, by a man named Murphy. The police were able to put down the disturbance without the aid of the soldiery.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of the ascension of the throne by Queen Victoria. The day was observed with appropriate festivities.

In the British House of Commons last evening, Lord Stanley was interrogated with respect to the alleged cruelties practiced by Omar Pasha in Crete. Lord Stanley had no official information on the subject.

The Turkish Ambassador to the United States has sailed from Constantinople for this country.

A conference, between the Marquis de Moustier and the Ministers of the United States and Spain, has been held in Paris, with reference to the state of affairs in South America.

GENERAL.

At the trial of Surratt yesterday much time was consumed in a discussion between the opposing counsel in relation to the retention of certain witnesses for the purpose of cross-examination by the defence, and the admission as evidence of a letter written by Mr. Hobart to Gen. L. C. Baker, and published in the latter's book, by which the defence expected to be enabled to show that in April, 1865, when the facts were fresh in his memory, Mr. Hobart stated that the parties to whom he referred in his testimony, got on his train at Essex Junction, on Friday, the 21st of April, and not on Tuesday, April 18. The motion was finally overruled by the Court, and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was resumed. James M. Wright, chief clerk of the Bureau of Military Justice, was recalled, and identified, as having been placed in his custody, Jacob Thompson's account with the Ontario Bank of Montreal, a draft on the bank, and Booth's bank-book. Robert A. Campbell, teller of the bank, then testified as to the condition of the separate accounts of Booth and Thompson with the Ontario Bank, showing, among other things, that on the 27th of October, 1864, a bill of exchange was drawn for Booth of £61 10s. 6d., and that Thompson had a large balance all the time to his credit, probably $200,000. John Lee, who was for a long time a detective in the service of the Government, testified to seeing Surratt in Washington on the 14th of April, 1865. He also gave an account of his search of room No. 126 in the Kirkwood House, on the 15th, when an attack upon Mr. Johnson was feared, and to finding there certain articles which were presented in the court and identified by him. The proprietor of the stable in Washington, at which Booth's horses were kept, testified that Booth and Surratt came there frequently together, and that on the 25th of January, 1865, Surratt came to hire a horse, and in conversation said "they were going to do some bloody work—that they were going to kill Lincoln, the old scoundrel, as he had ruined Maryland and the whole South." Booth came to the stable soon afterward. The same witness testified to seeing Surratt in Washington on the day of the assassination. The cross-examination of the witness was mainly devoted to an attempt to prove bad character and want of principle. One or two other witnesses were examined, and the court adjourned until this morning.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday after a long debate, it was voted, 80 to 47, to adopt the report of the Committee providing for the publication of daily *verbatim* reports of the Convention in the *Journal* and the *Argus*, of Albany, limiting the the aggregate expenses to $6,000 for each paper. The resolution asking for information from the Tax Commissioners of New-York as to the number of taxpayers, and the number who pay taxes on real estate, and upon personal property, was adopted. Among other resolutions adopted were an inquiry as to the rights of married women; an inquiry into the propriety of electing members of Assembly by counties, and for two years, and an inquiry into the propriety of restricting the power of the Legislature with reference to local interests, prohibiting the formation of Commissions, &c. A motion that the Secretary of State be requested to make an inquiry as to the number of Indians in this State, the amount of land held by them, their condition, and other matters, was laid over; and a motion that children under seven years of age be prohibited from attending the public schools, was referred. A motion that an inquiry be made into the propriety of prohibiting towns to bond themselves for railroad purposes, and to provide means for local improvement, was also referred. Adjourned.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance met in Wilmington, Del., on Wednesday, delegates being present from all the States but one, and from the British Provinces. The reports of the officers show an encouraging condition of the Order, a thorough reorganization having been effected throughout the South except in Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. The Most Worthy Patriarch advocates carrying temperance into party politics, saying the question of voting against a drunkard is not one of political opinion but of moral right and duty. Among the questions discussed will probably be whether colored men shall be admitted as members of the Order, the particular importance of the issue being derived from the great temperance feeling among the freedmen of the South.

Gov. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and the City Council of Boston, are making extensive preparations for the reception of President Johnson in that city to-morrow. A committee of the City Council will come to this City to-day to meet him and escort him to Massachusetts. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Seward, Mr. Randall, Surgeon Basil Norris, of the army, and William G. Moore, of his staff. They will leave Washington this morning and reach New-York this evening between 5 and 6 o'clock.

The Iowa Republican State Convention, at Des Moines, yesterday, nominated Col. Samuel Merrill for Governor, and Col. Scott for Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions adopted favor impartial suffrage and equal protection under the law, without respect to color, race, or religion; indorse the military reconstruction bills; call for a session of Congress in July, to enact whatever laws may be necessary to secure the thorough enforcement of these bills, and demand the prompt punishment, according to law, of Jeff. Davis, as the late chief of the rebellion.

Our Washington dispatches give the conclusions of the President and his Cabinet in reference to the interpretation of the Military Reconstruction Bills, as arrived at in their meetings on the 18th and 20th inst. The two opinions of the Attorney-General were considered, and each section of the instructions to the military commanders proposed by him, was acted upon and adopted unanimously, except that Secretary Stanton in some instances voted nay.

The Grand Jury of the City Court of Mobile have made a report upon the late riot in that city. They do not find that the address of Judge Kelley, or the conduct of the party arrested by the Chief of Police, produced the unfortunate result, but that it most likely grew out of the fact that firearms were openly worn by colored men present, and that some one of them, very inopportunely, perhaps by accident, fired his pistol, causing an alarm, a rush of the crowd, and consequent panic.

A New-Orleans dispatch gives what purports to be a declaration of the City of Tampico, disavowing the Government of Juarez and recognizing Santa Anna as General-in-Chief of the Mexican armies, and President *ad interim* of the Republic. The same proclamation prepares a brilliant programme for Santa Anna's future action, and grants him three days in which to make up his mind and declare his determination.

Conway, Mass., celebrated its centennial anniversary yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. An oration was delivered by Rev. Charles B. Rice, of Danvers, and a poem by Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio.

President Johnson yesterday issued a proclamation announcing that the ratifications of the treaty with Russia, in regard to the Northwest territory, have been exchanged.

A pardon was granted Gen. Longstreet, yesterday, upon the written and personal application of many prominent officers of the army, including Gen. Grant and several Senators and Representatives.

The steamship *North America*, from Rio Janeiro, reached this port yesterday. She brings advices from Brazil to the 23d of May.

LOCAL.

The second day's racing at Jerome Park yesterday was not largely attended, but the racing itself has never been surpassed or even equaled in America. The first race, for the Westchester Cup, out of the eighteen entries, had four starters, *Gilroy*, *Loadstone*, *Onward*, and *Dazzle*; the first-named being the favorite against the field. The distance was two miles and a quarter, and *Loadstone* won by a neck, *Onward* second, three lengths before *Gilroy*; time, 4:10¾. The three-year-old race, one mile and three-quarters, was won by *De Courcey*, beating *Rivoli* (the favorite) and br. c. by *Lexington*; time, 3:16. The two-mile heat race was contested by *Delaware*, *Fleetwing*, *Luxemburg*, *Blackbird* and Pennock's *Vandal* colt. *Delaware* won the second heat in 3:43, and *Fleetwing* the first and third in 3:40 and 3:43. The first heat was won only by a head, the *Vandal* colt being second; the latter was ruled out for foul riding in the second heat.

In the two cases entitled The Mayor, &c., *vs.* The New-York and Westchester Railroad Company, and Roosevelt *vs.* The Same, in which motions were made to dissolve injunctions, as already reported in the Times, Judge Barnard yesterday decided to deny the motions with $10 costs, in each case. In making the decision he uses the following language: "I cannot see that the defendants, the railroad Company, have any right to lay their track in any of the streets of New-York without an act of the Legislature. They are expressly forbidden by law from proceeding unless they have the same authority as all the other railroad companies have."

The General Term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Leonard presiding, yesterday resentenced Jeremiah O'Brien to be executed on Friday, August the 9th next. It is a remarkable circumstance that just one year ago yesterday the murder was committed. The prisoner was tried and convicted at the July term of the General Sessions, and promptly sentenced. A stay was obtained, his case was taken to the General Term, and thence to the Court of last resort, the judgment of the Court below having been affirmed in both Courts.

An action was on trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., before Judge Miller and a jury, yesterday, in which the plaintiff, who is a poor laboring woman named Mary Ann Brooks, seeks to recover damages of Mr. Adolphus Schwerin in consequence of having been run over by his horse and carriage on the evening of April 13, 1865, at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street. The case was submitted to the jury, who were directed to bring in a sealed verdict at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted the resolution giving permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run steam cars and dummy engines below Fifty-third-street. A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the City to President Johnson was also adopted. The Board of Aldermen met at 4 P. M. yesterday, and concurred in both of the resolutions. The resolution to appropriate $20,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July was laid over.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, yesterday, a resolution was adopted to commence legal proceedings against the Excise Commissioners to enforce compliance with the provisions of the County Tax Levy, directing the payment of all license fees and fines into the Sinking Fund.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon. President Schultz occupied the chair. The usual weekly letter from Dr. Dalton was received and read. After the transaction of routine business, the Board adjourned until Thursday next.

The celebration of the German *Schützenfest*, which will terminate this evening, was continued yesterday. Although an almost incessant fire was kept up, at sundown two sections of the target were still to be shot away.

The Atlantic and Eckford Base Ball Clubs played at the Union ground yesterday, the result being a very good game with a score of 27 to 14 in favor of the champions. The attendance was quite large, and the contest was rather interesting and exciting.

The tenth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday. Twenty-two vessels joined in the race, which resulted in favor of the yacht *Witch*, which made the distance (30 miles) in 6 hours 17 minutes and 50 seconds.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Barnard presiding, in the action entitled Elizabeth Goodhue *vs.* Alfred D. Goodhue.

The general markets were quiet and heavy, as a rule, yesterday. Flour, Grain, Pork and Cotton were lower. Very moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Colored Home was celebrated yesterday. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Mingins and others.

The Class of '67 of the University of the City of New-York held their commencement exercises at Niblo's yesterday.

The first German Liederkranz Summer's festival at the Belvedere Lion Park last evening, was largely attended, and was a most successful affair.

The trial of the champagne case was continued in the United States District Court yesterday, and will probably last till the middle of next week.

The Board of Audit met yesterday at noon, adopted rules for its own guidance, and adjourned to Tuesday, July 30.

Money continued easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. on call. Stocks were depressed by forced sales against the market. The Public Funds were less active and a fraction cheaper. Gold was lower and without activity, closing at 137⅜@137⅝.

Something like a million of dollars is to be expended in putting down stone pavement in our City. Huge heaps of stone blocks are piled up on the sidewalks all over town, and the work of laying them down will soon commence. When this is all finished we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that in the matter of pavements New-York will be for ten years to come what Buffalo, Chicago, and other cities of the interior were ten years ago. The Americans may be a progressive people, ready to adopt and apply improvements of all kinds. But the authorities of New-York City do not share this peculiarity of American character. It is probably because so many of them are foreigners.

The Summer Session.

A July session of Congress, we suppose, may now be deemed a certainty. The alleged necessity for it predicated upon the probability of a rendering of the Reconstruction Law in a sense adverse to the intentions of its authors is but one of several causes of the meeting.

The advocates of impeachment are the prime movers behind the curtain. Foiled in the Judiciary Committee, they are eager to try anew their strength in the House, with the advantage of such auxiliary help as may be derived from the expected course of the President in regard to the District Commanders and their acts. The circumstances which lend plausibility to a Summer session are circumstances on which the Ashleys and Butlers of the House rely for fresh accusations against the President.

The *Evening Post* adds the high tariff men to the list of those who are underhandedly at work for a meeting on the third. This is hardly probable. That they chafe under the defeat of the last session is undeniable, and that they are prepared to combine with anybody, in any way, for the furtherance of their sinister policy is at least probable. But their greed has not quite deprived them of their senses. They cannot but be acquainted with the temper of the people touching taxation, and they will find the judgment of all but a narrow party inimical to any tinkering with revenue until the whole question be ready for discussion. If anything would excuse a meddling with fiscal matters, it would be the scandalous whisky frauds of which the Press affords abundant illustration. But it is not expedient, even in this case, to attempt legislation, except with an assurance of greater thoroughness than is possible just now.

Infinitely more probable is it that an effort will be made by the speculators to raise the question of the currency with the view of preventing any further contraction. These are the inflationists—the jobbers and gamblers who would sacrifice industry and trade in a desperate endeavor to bring back the ballooning days of 1864. The process of restoring currency and business to a healthy standard does not accord with their plans. They would like more paper issues, if they could get them; and failing to obtain these, they desire it to be understood that by no possibility can the Secretary of the Treasury interfere with their movements. There is but one term applicable to this scheme. It is a conspiracy to sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of a class whose operations come within the category of gold and stock gambling.

The inflationists and speculators are intriguing with the clamorers for impeachment to secure not simply a Summer session, but a session that shall take cognizance of their respective projects. If they succeed, the immediate effect will be most disastrous. Business matters are bad enough now, but they will be immeasurably worse if they are to be exposed to the tricks and dangers and demagoguism of a long session at the present season. Instability will be infused into everything, and a want of confidence which no prudent man would knowingly increase.

A session limited to the object which has been proclaimed—the perfecting of the Reconstruction Law in the light of the Attorney-General's criticism—may well be defended. If not necessary, it is not inexcusable, perhaps not inexpedient. But a meeting with this purpose before it ought not to be an occasion for reopening questions which have no special urgency, and the end whereof none can foretell. It is right that obstacles to reconstruction should be removed, promptly and effectually. But there can be no defence for intrigues which, to serve party purposes, would expose the country to the turmoil and uncertainties which seem now to be hovering around the halls of the Capitol.

Gen. Sickles' Resignation.

Gen. Sickles' resignation as a District Commander is premature in every respect. Nothing has yet occurred that warrants it. The strictures of the Attorney-General upon the orders he has issued and the powers he has assumed, are severe, and we can readily believe unpleasant. But of themselves they are not so serious a ground of offence that the General should feel it necessary to resent them. They concede the honesty of his course, but represent it as based upon a misinterpretation of the law and his duty; and surely this does not amount to an affront, calling for a Court of Inquiry and the formalities of a labored investigation. To assume the contrary is to invest the Attorney-General's opinion with an authority it does not possess. The adoption of its conclusions by the President will change its aspect and create an altogether different issue. But until now it has amounted to an individual opinion, binding upon nobody, and implying no censure which Gen. Sickles is under any obligation to notice.

Even though the President accept Mr. Stanbery's views, and so far err as to make them the ground of interference with the acts of Gens. Sheridan, Sickles and Pope, the necessity for their resignation, as a means of self-justification, is not apparent. Much, of course, depends upon the manner in which the President proceeds. If his action take the form of a snubbing or rebuke, it is not in human nature to submit uncomplainingly. Investigation might then be properly demanded, and perhaps resignation might be a means of satisfying wounded pride. A mere disapproval of the Generals' orders, however, or the promulgation of instructions pointing to a different policy in the future, would not justify resignation. For the Generals, although well nigh absolute in their respective districts, are after all subordinate to the War Department, and obedience to its instructions implies neither humiliation nor wrong. Obedience is to the soldier a duty which overrides considerations of personal feeling. Gen. Sherman did not resign when his agreement with Johnston was repudiated by the authorities at Washington; and Gen. Sickles ought not to resign, even though his orders be annulled, and his course more tightly regulated by the War Department.

The real issue to be settled is between the President and Congress—not between the President and the District Commanders. The latter may confidently rely upon the indorsement of Congress, should the President attempt to restrain or reverse their action. They can afford to wait. If what they have done is not in harmony with the letter of the law, as Mr. Stanbery says, there can be no doubt that the law will be so amended as to remove all room for difference of opinion upon the subject. The majority in Congress are on their side beyond peradventure, and their ultimate ends in regard to the working of the Reconstruction Law will therefore not suffer from delay. The difficulties of the South may be increased, though for the honor of the Republican Party, we trust not materially. The President may find himself further fettered and his unfortunate intractability rebuked and mortified. But the Generals whose proceedings are condemned by the law officer of the Government, will unquestionably find themselves strengthened to a degree that will amply compensate for the slight unpleasantness which may meanwhile be experienced.

There is another consideration which Gen. Sickles should not overlook. We refer to the desirableness of maintaining in his official course as a soldier an entire and unsuspected independence of political influences and purposes. Neither he nor Sheridan can be supposed to be wholly indifferent to the possible contingencies of the political world. But the *prestige* of a District Commander will suffer, in the country as well as in his district, if the idea obtain currency that he is governed to any extent by a desire to conciliate partisan combinations and secure partisan support. The removals of Pope and Sheridan and the one-man legislation of Sickles have been sustained by the country under a conviction that the conduct of each has been regulated by an honest determination to perform his duty according to the best of his judgment. It is above all things desirable that this conviction be not disturbed by aught that can be made to wear a strictly partisan aspect, or that may seem to be prompted by mere personal ambition.

Newspaper Diplomatists.

It must be consoling to the country to know that if there should be any hitch in our diplomacy, or even if the entire machinery of the State Department should get out of order, there are journalists among us here ready to set things right at a moment's notice.

After having labored for years to prove that our foreign missions were costly, extravagant and entirely useless establishments, the *Tribune* of late has taken to the task of showing how much broader the scope our diplomatic influence ought to be over the rest of mankind. The other day it was bent on having us get up a tripartite treaty, after the fashion of France, England and Spain in 1861, by which, in alliance with other strong Powers, we might be able to teach the inhabitants of Central America how to behave themselves. There was an auspiciousness about the proposal which every one ought to recognize, considering the happy results achieved in Mexico by that same sort of outside intervention.

Six years ago the Government of the United States, with the full assent and approval of every intelligent citizen of the Republic, refused to have anything to do with the alliance which terminated so abruptly at Soledad. The end of that Convention was seen within six months of the signing of the compact by which the three Powers of Western Europe had bound themselves to restore the Republic of Mexico to a condition of order and solvency. The case of Mexico at that period made quite as powerful an appeal to the judgment of any Government desirous of mixing up in the concerns of other States as Central America does to-day. Mr. Seward declined to be a party to intervention in the former case, first, because the principle was in itself opposed to the traditions of our republican system; and next, because when the Government of the United States has grievances to redress it chooses to assume the responsibility of maintaining its honor and enforcing its claims, single-handed. How far the firm adherence of the State Department to this line of policy has been vindicated by the events which have transpired in Mexico during the last five years, no one who cares to read or to *think* about international affairs need be told. The refusal of the United States Government to give either sanction or countenance to the Tripartite Treaty of September, 1861, first gave England the cue which enabled her to estimate the cost and, withal, the risk of forcible intervention in Mexico. Until the opinion of our Government was clearly ascertained, the invasion of Mexico was as popular throughout Great Britain as were the first campaigns against Russia in the Baltic and the Black Seas (fruitless as these were) thirteen years ago. A protest, courteous but firm, from the State Department, not only saved England from the cost and worry, and (as has since been amply illustrated) the humiliation of invading a weak and partially disorganized Commonwealth, for alleged misdeeds,—but it was a timely and sagacious stroke of policy which prevented the erection of an Empire, under European protection, on our Southern frontier.

No one amenable to reason will venture to call these facts in question. They are as comprehensible as that these United States owe no allegiance to the descendants of George III., or as any other fact in human history.

Even the *Tribune*, while assuming charge of the entire diplomatic business of the country, does not venture to arraign a single point in the management of the Mexican business by our Government up to the time when the last vestiges of intervention had disappeared, and the Imperial adventurer lay a captive in the hands of the Liberal defenders of the country. The charge against Mr. Seward now is *not* that he failed to interpose promptly and effectively for the salvation of a republican form of government in Mexico, but that he appointed a diplomatic Agent whose trifling with the Mission intrusted to him *may* end in sacrificing the lives of the Imperial invader and his friends. The safety of the Republic, in short, is a thing of no moment—a *bagatelle* in the grand political game;—the safety of two or three or a score of lives—the wearers of Imperial livery—is a question paramount to all others.

Was not this same sort of political sagacity the inspiration of the famous Niagara Mission of three years ago? Was it not the inspiration as well of the recent Richmond Mission which ended in the release of Jefferson Davis? Republics may be cut in twain or cut in pieces; there must be no risks run by those who make the attempt. That would seem to be the principle which the diplomatists of the *Tribune* would have established.

There is a lighter style of nonsense than the *Tribune's* in the daily columns of its diplomatic contemporary. When the latter assumes the motley it is in a measure natural to it,—like itself, as it were. A week ago we had the *Herald* devoting itself to the labor of showing that the Government of the United States had been severely snubbed by Chili, Peru, Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Spain, San Domingo, England, and any number of other States. General vengeance was thereupon invoked. Canada and Cuba had to be seized, and everybody had to be taught the full measure of our power before any citizen who respected himself could honestly go to sleep. The appeals were as loud and as stirring as manufactured thunder usually is. People wondered when the gong, and the sheet-iron, and the other auxiliaries of the pantaloon would give out; and *that* was all that came, or ever will come of the diplomacy of our facetious contemporary. Yesterday, he had changed his sphere and his subject from the South American Republics to Turkey. While the latter is being served up, the public may draw their breath, and contemplate newspaper diplomacy in its maliciously absurd, or solemnly grotesque aspects, as may suit their humor.

The Board of Audit—New Methods of Prolonging Litigation.

The reasons for appointing a Board of Audit to adjudicate on the claims of citizens against the Corporation, seemed to commend themselves to reflecting men of all parties.

The Board, it was assumed on the part of the public, (whether rightly assumed or not,) would fulfill the functions mainly of a Court of Arbitration. Technical difficulties in the way of compromising suits would be avoided. The hindrances to a prompt adjustment of undisputed claims, or claims against which no proper defence could be put in, would be removed. The City would save some of the enormous costs of defending *indefensible* suits; and the claimants would at least have a prompt hearing, and peradventure secure, in many cases, substantial justice on the broad principles of equity and right.

Are these reckonings and these expectations likely to be realized? No one, we believe, finds fault with the constitution of the Board. The members are men of business capacity, and they are not likely, we should assume, to be influenced by party political considerations.

What we fear, and what a great many who desire to see the Board of Audit become popular and useful also fear, is that just the very same technical difficulties that have led to the present accumulation of claims (some of fifteen years' standing) may interfere with the real usefulness of the Board. The members have had some half-dozen meetings—or calls for meetings—already. They have—after three months' labor—got partially organized. They have laid down some general and vague rules of procedure. They have ordered all claims to be filed, in duplicate, within a certain time; and now they have adjourned for *six weeks longer!*

Now, there may be some necessity for this sort of thing, of which the public is not aware, and which it is not necessary for the public to learn. But really, it looks very little better than the old style of doing business in the Courts. Everything is *adjourned*. "It stands over to *the next term*." "The case hasn't been *reached*." If these and other devices for *trifling* are to be inherited by the Board of Audit from the Civil Courts—of what possible benefit is it likely to be to the community? Are the members not paid enough to justify them in sitting oftener than three or four times a year? Does their Commission give them a three-months' vacation term? Don't they like their work? Are they paid by the year or by the job? Will the Board cease to exist when all the claims are disposed of?

These are questions that really interest the citizens generally, as well as claimants. If the Board of Audit is to do the duty expected of it, its members must act *promptly*. No doubt, they have to proceed with their business in a regular and orderly manner. But if it takes them three months or more to organize; and if it takes them two months additional to rest themselves after that fatiguing work is over—how long, pray, will it take them to dispose of the hundreds of cases with which they are expected to deal?

Sugar-Coated Agrarianism.

The Philadelphia *North American*, a journal usually moderate in tone and careful in statement, has joined the ranks of the confiscators, and is preaching the beneficence and equity of agrarianism. To make the doctrine palatable to the staid farmers and merchants of Pennsylvania, it contends that what the Times objects to as "agrarian schemes" are in principle identical with the Homestead Law of the United States. Webster's Dictionary is cited as authority for the remark that the modern meaning of agrarianism "is simply an equal division of the public lands among the people." On turning to Webster we do not find the alleged definition confirmed. "Denoting or pertaining to an equal division of lands" is the Dictionary's primary definition of agrarian; as an agrarian is defined to be "one in favor of an equal division of property among the inhabitants of a country." This is the only sense in which either term is understood. And it was in this sense that we condemned the proposals of Messrs. Stevens and Wade as in effect "agrarian schemes," tending to unsettle the title of every property-owner, North or South, and to inaugurate an era of spoliation and anarchy. For agrarianism, pure and simple, is a denial of the right of property in land. It holds that "God gave the earth to mankind in common" for all time, and it proposes to rectify what is declared to be the wrong of the existing system, either by limiting ownership to a specific period, or by making the common right an irremovable fiscal burden upon the land. This, then, is what the *North American* indorses when it accepts agrarianism, and approves it as a principle of national policy.

Of course, the dose is sugar-coated for present use. Agrarianism, we are told, "is the established law of the land by the Homestead Bill." But the Homestead Law, while throwing the public lands open to all, black and white, provides for a title in fee to every man who complies with prescribed regulations, which is in direct conflict with the fundamental idea of agrarianism. Besides, if the Homestead Law meets all the claims of justice or expediency, as we contend it does, and if the agrarianism of Mr. Stevens or the *North American* go no further than this, why is the principle mooted as an abstract vindication of the confiscation plans propounded by Mr. Stevens and widened by Messrs. Wade and Phillips?

Most assuredly the confiscation we hear advocated takes no note of the lands held by the Government, of which the Homestead Law satisfactorily disposes, nor even of the lands held by any of the Southern States in trust for all their citizens. It relates, distinctly and solely, to the lands of private individuals, some of whom, in Mr. Wade's opinion, have more than their share; and others, according to Mr. Stevens, should be deprived of theirs by way of punishment. The lands of the planters are to be divided for the benefit of the freedmen. The agrarian principle is to be applied, not sugar-coated, as the *North American* suggests, but in its most odious form—a form that destroys the title to all property, and lays the foundation of endless robbery and confusion.

Our contemporary does not very clearly see how the constitutional obstacle to confiscation may be overcome. But it is willing, nay eager, to travel on the confiscation road "just so far as" it sees its "way clear, and no further." It has a vague impression, however, that, despite the Constitution, confiscation may be needful for ultra radical purposes, as may be inferred from the following sentences:

> "We do not disguise our apprehension that the effective resistance the landed aristocracy of the South has thus far been able to offer to the unprecedented forces brought against it, and the firm and unbroken political array it has maintained down to the present day, may in the end reluctantly compel us to confront the ugly problem how we are ever to get rid of this stubborn power. If the Times would avoid this confiscation, the only way to do so is to point to some peaceable method of solving the problem. To ignore it is folly. The thing must be done, and although the Republican ranks come up to this formidable earthwork reluctantly and slowly, come they must, and fight on they must, no matter how many defeats may be encountered in the struggle."

The *North American* threatens the South with confiscation if its large landed proprietors fall short of Radical desires. They must not only comply with the Reconstruction Law, but they must pledge themselves to the extreme Radical ticket, or their lands shall be parceled out among the blacks! They must comply with the freedmen's wish for ready-made farms, or they shall be made to yield by force! Such, in plain English, is the menace of the *North American*.

We have little fear that the menace will ever be put into execution. All evidence from the South shows that the work of reconstruction is progressing satisfactorily, and we are confident that, if the South comply with the law in good faith, it will be forthwith restored to the full fellowship of the Union. When that event occurs, the confiscators will find their projects summarily squelched. The Republican Party is not disposed—and if disposed, it would not dare—to incorporate the views of Mr. Stevens or Mr. Wade into its policy. The property interests of the country would be a unit against any party mad enough to stand on the platform of agrarianism.

MINOR TOPICS.

What is our national anthem? Some people say it is "Yankee Doodle;" others say it is "Hail Columbia;" the distinguished patriot, Admiral Semmes, told us the other day it was "The Star-Spangled Banner;" Wendell Phillips would probably claim the honor for the "John Brown Song;" "America," so called, has its advocates, and a foreigner, lately arrived on our shores, thought, from the frequency of its repetition on pianos and hand-organs, that our national song must be "The Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust." Now, with all deference for the patriotic Ex-Captain of the *Alabama*, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is just about as much of a national song as "The Red, White and Blue," or "Marching Along"—and no more. "Yankee Doodle" is hardly an anthem. "John Brown" is a song for the day, but not for all time. "America" isn't America at all, but "God Save the Queen," with S. F. Smith's fine words adapted thereto. And, by the way, this majestic hymn is used as a patriotic and national air on public occasions by the greater part of the Saxon race—that is to say, in Germany, Great Britain and America. When the King of Prussia arrived at Paris the other day, this was the welcoming air which the band in the depot struck up. To return to our own national anthem—if we have one—by the process of elision, we are forced to settle down upon "Hail Columbia;" and very sorry we are, for the sake of the muses, that there is no better one to settle down upon.

A correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, writing from Virginia with an evident understanding of the party machinery among the negroes, gives the Republican party fair warning of what is in reserve for them. The negro vote, he says, will decide the Presidential election. The negroes understand this perfectly and are laying their plans in accordance with it. "There are several negroes," says the writer, "fitted for the position of Vice-President, and *that race claim that the second office in the nation shall be filled by a negro*." The correspondent fully indorses their claim and wishes it distinctly understood that it must be conceded or the negro vote will be cast against the Republican party. The party, he says, dare not refuse it as its defeat, without the negro vote and the vote of Northern men who will back their claim, is certain. What will Senator Wade do in this contingency? He has pledged himself to "keep ahead" of the people on all questions of radicalism, and here is one which demands his immediate attention. There are negroes who, we are satisfied, would preside over the Senate with quite as much dignity, intelligence and grace as Senator Wade himself does:—but will he think so? Perhaps he can get the negroes to postpone this question until that of the "redistribution of property" is settled.

The people of Dobbs' Ferry are considerably excited over an attempt to change the name of their village. A portion of its inhabitants think the present name vulgar, harsh, commonplace and altogether unworthy of so charming a locality. Spuyten-Duyvil has already been changed to Inwood;—a variety of fancy names have been imported for the use of the beautiful towns springing up all along the river, and with very questionable taste the English habit of making compound names, like Stoke-upon-Trent, &c., has been introduced, so that we have now Sing-Sing-on-Hudson, Hastings-on-Hudson, &c., in place of the simple original names. This is an affectation quite unworthy of the intelligent dwellers in that locality. The fact that the old names are American ought to be one good reason for preserving them; but the fact that Dobbs' Ferry is historical,—prominently identified with some of the most striking incidents of our Revolutionary struggle,—ought to be conclusive in favor of its preservation. We do not wonder that the change proposed meets with strong resistance. Changing historical *names* is almost as bad as blotting out historical events; sometimes, indeed, it has almost the same effect.

Nobody will regret the interference of the President and Attorney-General in the progress of Reconstruction at the South, more sincerely than the Southern Union men themselves. Nearly all the leading men of the South have accepted the views of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and others, and are active and zealous in putting their States into position for speedy readmission. Under their lead, and through their efforts, it is reasonably certain that they would be readmitted to Congress and restored to the Union at the opening of the December session; and they were perfectly willing to submit to what they deem the harsh rule of the military commanders until that time, for the accomplishment of that result. But they now see themselves in danger of still further and indefinite exclusion,—to say nothing of confiscation and a renewal of the old contests from which they have suffered so much already. They have everything to lose, and nothing of importance to gain, by the professed relief offered them from Washington.

In Missouri, lately, a judge had before him his own application for divorce. After hearing testimony enough to satisfy him, he granted the application. We beg the attention of our Constitutional Convention to this. Is there not danger that, if judges continue to be elective, and the customs of Missouri are introduced here, we shall have a deluge of candidates for judicial positions? And if female suffrage prevails, carrying with it the right to hold office, will not every married woman in the State insist on being elected judge? In view of this new development the question of suffrage for women is certainly becoming serious.

There seems to be grievous backsliding, of late, among the Latter Day Saints in Deseret. Two of the elders came out against the holy ordinance of polygamy, and Brother Brigham was forced to visit them personally and keep them quiet. The Government train lately took a large number of families out from "the pleasant valley of Zion" back into the States, and, of course, into the comparatively single blessedness of ordinary married life. "One hundred and thirty wagons," says the Salt Lake *Vedette*, bitterly, "loaded with Josephites go out from hence. They have soured on Zion." The fact is that, as civilization pushes westward, and as emigrant trains ply hither and thither between the Mississippi and the Pacific, "Josephites" will increase in Utah, and the souring process will grow into a decided ferment. A little leaven will leaven the whole lump. Mormondom cannot withstand the encroachments of Christendom, and the next move for the Saints to take should be out upon some island of the Pacific.

When the publishers brought out their rival editions of Thackeray, the other day, we pronounced a sort of mild "plague o' both your houses," taking each to task for its own shortcomings. Thus, we charged the sin of microscopic print on the one, and rebuked the other for its procrastination, in not finishing the fine edition of Thackeray it long ago launched. We now find the latter house quoting us against the "Diamond Edition," but quietly ignoring what we had to say to itself. We are afraid Messrs. Harpers are like most church-goers, who remember whatever applies to their neighbors, but never fit the sermon to themselves. We feel complimented at having our judgment quoted, but it reminds one of the book notice in the Edinburgh *Review*, which was in this tone: "This fledgling poet and stupid fellow seems to fancy himself equal to Shakspeare." The publisher, nothing disconcerted, soon had this advertisement blazing in all the papers: "* * * 'Equal to Shakspeare'—*Edinburgh Review*." If, now, the Diamond Edition comes out and quotes our lecture to its rival, omitting our censure of itself, in sheer self-defence, we shall have to go work and praise both editions, recommending everybody to buy the two together.

The party newspapers are beginning to canvas Gen. Grant's political position with a good deal of eager vehemence. On the one hand it is claimed that he is a Republican, and on the other that he is a Democrat. Gen. Taylor went through precisely the same ordeal. He finally settled it by saying that he was "a Whig, but not an *ultra* Whig." We think it not at all unlikely that Gen. Grant's position as a partisan is somewhat the same.

We ventured to predict a few days ago that the first real, earnest effort for a still further extension of the suffrage would be made, not on behalf of women but of *aliens* and *minors*. The reason why we think so is that movements of this sort are always made in the interest of party—not from any deliberate conviction of justice or right;—and women cannot be relied on to aid very largely the success of either party as against the other. We see our prediction is being fulfilled in our Constitutional Convention. Three propositions on this subject and in this direction have already been introduced. Mr. Bickford proposes to give the suffrage to all male citizens over *eighteen* years old, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Axtel presented similar propositions on the same day. The plan may not be at once adopted, but we venture to predict that boys of 18 will be admitted to vote before women are.

The Republicans of Ohio have adopted a platform which is studiously moderate in its positions, and have nominated a ticket made up of men who have been the least conspicuous in the party contests of the past few years. Hon. R. B. Hayes, who is selected for Governor, was a member of the last Congress and Chairman of the Library Committee. He seldom spoke or took an active part in the proceedings of the House,—and was much less prominent than either of six or eight other members of the Ohio delegation. He is a man of good judgment, prudent and moderate in his opinions as in his action. The platform affirms the justice of impartial manhood suffrage, says nothing of confiscation or impeachment, and approves the administration of Gov. Cox.

Iowa Republican State Convention—Nomination of Col. Merrill for Governor.

Desmoines, Iowa, Thursday, June 20.

The Republican State Convention to-day nominated Samuel Merrill, of McGregor, for Governor, and Col. Scott, of Story County, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Resolutions were also passed in favor of an amendment to the State Constitution securing the right of ballot, the protection of the law and equal justice to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion; also, approving the military reconstruction acts of the last Congress, and demanding that Congress assemble in July to carry out, by additional enactment, the true and original intent of said acts. The prompt punishment, according to law, of the late chief of the rebellion is demanded for the vindication of the Constitution and the laws, and a proper punishment for the highest crime.

Alleged Perjury Under the Reconstruction Bill—Test Cases in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, June 20.

Mark Dowley and Thomas B. White, two well known citizens, were arraigned before the United States Commissioner this morning, charged with perjury in having taken the registration oath yesterday. The United States District-Attorney said that in the first case the prosecution would be on the ground that the State Constitution adopted by the Convention at Alexandria disfranchised all persons who aided the rebellion after April, 1864; this Constitution, it is claimed, is not set aside by the Reconstruction Bill. About nine-tenths of the whites in the State will be disfranchised if the District-Attorney's ground is sustained. Both cases were continued until to-morrow. There is great interest manifested by all classes of citizens in the cases.

Registration in Louisiana.

New-Orleans, Thursday, June 20—9 P. M.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphed Gen. Grant yesterday that the last returns make the number of registered voters in Louisiana 87,489. There will be a large number of whites entitled to register who will decline on account of objections to the Military Bill.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON REGISTRATION.

The Cabinet to-day concluded action on that part of the Attorney-General's opinion which covers the subject of registration. An elaborate circular of instructions was prepared for transmission to the Military Commanders, and the points therein were all agreed upon by a separate vote in Cabinet. On all the points of importance embraced in the promulgated opinion, the Secretary of War voted nay. No final action was had on that part of the opinion covering the powers of Military Commanders, and all further consideration is deferred until the President's return from Boston.

MALFEASANCE BY A COLLECTOR.

Two indictments for malfeasance in office have been found against the Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond, WILLIAM JAMES, which insures his suspension. The citizens of Richmond generally, in anticipation of this result, have joined in a recommendation to the Treasury Department for the appointment of Gen. JOHN E. MULFORD, Ex-Federal Agent for the exchange of prisoners, as his successor. Gen. MULFORD has made his home in Richmond since the close of the war, and is supported not only by the inhabitants there, but by thousands of personal friends all over the country, whose good favor he gained by kind treatment of returning prisoners, in his claims for the appointment.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Treasury Department has approved the bonds of JOHN S. WALTON, Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, and to-day notified Special Agent KNOX to turn over the money, books and papers, and upon the arrival of Special Treasury Agent BELL, to return to Washington.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Gen. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, has decided that the redemption of the mutilated bills of defunct National Banks shall come under the same rule as the redemption of mutilated Treasury notes—viz., reduction in proportion to the mutilation of the note.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A counterpart of the Cole-Hiscock tragedy occurred here to-day in low life. A butcher named JOHNSON shot his former clerk named SMOOT for intimacy with his wife. They lived in Georgetown, but JOHNSON found his wife and SMOOT *en flagrante delicto* at a house in Sixth-street, in this city, where the wife had furnished her paramour a room, and fed him on milk and honey carried by her own hands; she is a coarse, passionate, muscular looking woman, and undoubtedly the principal in the affair. She is also old enough to have a married daughter. The murderer gave himself up, and plead COLE's reasons for the act—the disgrace brought upon himself, his wife and his children. SMOOT only lived half an hour.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 20.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BOSTON.

The President will be accompanied in his trip to Boston by Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, Surgeon BASIL MORRIS, U. S. A., and by WM. G. MOORE, of his staff. He will leave Washington to-morrow morning in the 7:45 train. The full Marine Band, thirty-three pieces, with new uniforms, will accompany the Knights Templar from Washington, the latter being the President's escort. Preparations have been made by the band to give one grand concert of their choicest selections in Boston on Monday evening. These Washington Knights Templar number fifty, who will be joined by forty of their brethren of Baltimore. The entire party will arrive at New-York to-morrow evening between 5 and 6 o'clock.

GEN. LONGSTREET PARDONED.

A pardon was to-day issued in the case of Gen. LONGSTREET, it having been granted upon the written and personal application of prominent individuals, including among the names appended to the request that of Gen. GRANT and other prominent officers of the army, with several Senators and Representatives, many of whom were also personally applicants for the pardon.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The following appointments of examining surgeons of the Pension Office have been made: S. O. Barrington, Columbus, Wis.; Thomas B. Nichols, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; G. M. A. Brown, Weyenwerga, Wis.; John Baker, Jefferson City, Mo.

COMMISSIONER NEWTON.

The clerks and employes of the Agricultural Department held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions of respect consequent upon the death of Commissioner NEWTON.

LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns which show an aggregate disposal of 30,129 acres of public lands in May last, at the following local offices, viz.: Stevens' Point, Wis., 27,817 acres; Dunleith, Minn., 2,312 acres.

MURDER BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

THOMAS S. SMOOT was fatally shot this afternoon by HENRY JOHNSON, in consequence of alleged guilty intimacy with the latter's wife.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hon. ARTHUR MCARTHUR, of Milwaukee, Wis., was to-day appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The Government Clerks' Association will soon hold a meeting for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to secure a continuance of the additional compensation.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Chief-Engineer Francis C. Dade, detached from the *Canandaigua* on reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home in the *Colorado*. Acting Master Wm. Nyborg and Mate Edward T. Moser, from the *Constellation*, and granted leave of absence. Chief-Engineer Wm. H. Rutherford ordered to take passage in the *Franklin* for duty on the *Canandaigua*. Passed Assistant Paymaster C. D. Mansfield ordered to the *Mohongo*. Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry F. Skelding to duty under the State Department. Acting Boatswain Anson Keen to temporary duty at Boston Navy-yard. Acting Ensign Wm. P. Burke to temporary duty at Portsmouth Navy-yard. Honorably Discharged—Acting Ensigns Joseph McDonald and J. H. Delano; Mates F. O'Neill and Henry White, and Acting Assistant Paymaster C. N. Case.

Newspaper Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 20.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the *Ledger*, inaugurated the completion of a new establishment this evening by a splendid entertainment at the Continental Hotel. Nearly 500 gentlemen sat down. Mayor MCMICHAEL presided, and among the guests were Gens. MEADE, PATTERSON and CADWALLADER, Gov. WARD and Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, Mayor HOFFMAN and P. T. BARNUM, of New-York, Judge KELLEY and about 200 of the editorial fraternity, including delegations from New-York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Louisville, Cincinnati, Detroit, Richmond, and a large number from interior Pennsylvania. The building is the largest printing-house in the Union, and is constructed in the shape of the letter E, and is located on the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, 84 feet on Chestnut-street, 165 feet on Sixth, and 116 feet on the southern end portion of Chestnut-street. Every portion of the *Ledger* establishment is complete with regard to light, heating, ventilation and other comforts. The office and editorial rooms are furnished splendidly. The composing-room is on the upper floor, and by aid of a Mansard roof has a height of 21 feet; it is 23 by 127 feet. The main entrance is ornamented by a sculptured coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and over the doorway at the corner of the streets, is a pedestal sustaining a statue of FRANKLIN, having in his right hand a lightning-rod, which at night will emit gas jets. At the base of the pedestal is a public drinking-fountain. The press-room is a model one, having ninety-one hundred and eighty-three feet of space, and a height of over twenty-three feet. The room contains three HOE's presses. The *Ledger* will be issued from the new establishment next Monday.

Among the representatives of the Press from abroad were Messrs. RICHARDSON, SINCLAIR, and YOUNG, from the New-York *Tribune*; J. J. RYON, New-York *Herald*; SWEITZER and ISRAEL, of the *World*; JONES and NORVELL, of the TIMES; ROGERS, of the Boston *Journal*. Music from Germonia orchestra band enlivened the proceedings, and a choice selection of solos and choruses by members of the Mannerchor. After the edibles had been disposed of, Mayor MCMICHAEL returned thanks in behalf of Mr. CHILDS, to the guests who had honored him by their presence, and took occasion to return to him the thanks of the people of Philadelphia, who owe him a debt of gratitude for the erection of the palatial edifice in which the *Ledger* is to be hereafter located. At the conclusion of his remarks he called out JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, formerly editor of the *North American*, who gave many interesting reminiscences of the period when the Penny Press was first inaugurated in Philadelphia, by starting the *Ledger*, over thirty years ago.

Mayor HOFFMAN, of New-York, was called upon, and he responded in a brilliant effort. He said he came hither in a double character, not only as a guest to Mr. CHILDS, whom he was proud to call his personal friend, but for the purpose of taking a lesson in after-dinner speaking from Mayor MCMICHAEL, who, like Captain Cuttle's watch, was equaled by few and excelled by none; but also as Mayor of the City of New-York, to testify to the interest of its citizens in all that interested the City of Philadelphia. He next alluded to a reprint of the first number of the *Ledger* with which each guest had been furnished, and comparing its small proportions with the present size of the *Ledger*, said it would not be expanded more than our currency, and he would venture to say that when we return to specie payments the *Ledger* will not contract, but on the contrary still further expand.

A toast to the Army of the United States called out Gen. MEADE, who made an interesting speech, alluding to the reading character of our citizens and soldiers during the war, and stating that the newspaper-dealers paid $50 per day as a bonus for the privilege of supplying soldiers of the army with papers. The money derived from this bonus was devoted to furnishing delicacies to soldiers in hospital, and at the close of the war a large amount remained unexpended, and has been turned over to the support of the Soldiers' Homes.

Speeches were also made by Gov. WARD and Attorney-General ROBINSON, of New-Jersey, ERASTUS BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, Mr. STEWART, of Baltimore, Judge KELLEY, and Rev. Dr. HALL, of Dublin.

The festivities were kept up till a late hour, and the company separated with hearty good wishes to the host and the journal he represents.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Equal Suffrage—Publication of the Debates—Eleventh Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 20.

The President announced that in making up the committees, Mr. ELY, of Monroe, was accidentally left off. With the consent of the Convention he would place Mr. ELY on the Committee on State Officers in place of Mr. HAND, of Broome. It was so ordered.

Mr. CORBET presented a memorial from the citizens of Syracuse, in favor of equal suffrage to men and women. Referred.

Mr. FULLER presented an outline for the organization of the judiciary, prepared by an Ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. GRAVES presented a memorial from citizens of Utica, praying for equal suffrage to men and women. Referred.

Mr. FRANCIS moved to take from the table the report relative to printing *verbatim* reports of the Convention in the Albany *Journal* and Albany *Argus*. Motion carried.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to amend by providing that the aggregate expense shall not exceed $10,000 for the two papers, and the debates to be published within twenty-four hours after the discussion transpires.

Mr. FRANCIS accepted the amendment.

Mr. GREELEY opposed the proposition to pay newspapers for publishing the debates. He thought the Convention had no right to do so.

Mr. FULLER thought it desirable to have the debates published in a more permanent form for reference hereafter.

Mr. DUGANNE said the Comptroller had already provided for publishing the debates in a permanent form.

Mr. ALVORD said it was a question whether the Convention had the right to incur the extra expense brought about by this proposition.

Mr. MURPHY said the Convention was not to be restricted in its action by the law under which it was called. The Convention had already incurred expenses not contemplated in law. This publication was a question of convenience to members of this body. For that reason he should vote for the report of the Committee.

Mr. BARKER moved to amend by authorizing the Comptroller and the Secretary of State to contract with the publishers of two daily papers of Albany for the publication of *verbatim* reports of the Convention. He thought this proposition would comply with the law regulating the expense to be incurred by this body.

Mr. A. S. PARKER favored the report of the Committee. It was the best mode that could be adopted to inform the people of the proceedings of the Convention.

After further debate by Messrs. ALVORD, BARKER and CORBET, Mr. GOULD moved to lay the subject on the table. The motion was lost.

Mr. FERRY moved to refer the subject to the Committee on contingent expenses. Lost.

Mr. NELSON favored the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Mr. CLINTON opposed the proposition in any form, but if either was adopted, he preferred the amendment opposed by the gentleman from Chautauqua. (Mr. BARKER.)

Mr. M. I. THOMPSON argued in favor of making provision for the publishing the debates in the newspapers named.

Mr. SPENCER believed the Convention had the right to provide for the printing proposed.

Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Stenographer of the Convention furnish the newspapers named with a full report of the proceedings within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of debate for their use.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. McDonald, Murphy, Greeley, Francis, Tilden, Cooke and Hale.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. CARPENTER, and lost by 42 to 76.

Mr. FIELD moved to amend that the cost of such publication be paid *pro rata* by the members of the Convention, and that the amount be deducted by the Comptroller from their compensation. Lost.

Mr. BARKER withdrew his amendment, in order that the vote might be taken directly on the report of the Committee.

Mr. MCDONALD moved that the Committee order 900 extra copies of the proceedings of the Convention, to be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms as directed by this body.

Mr. FOWLER moved to amend that the Comptroller and the Secretary of State be authorized to contract for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form, to be laid daily upon the desks of members. Lost.

The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. MCDONALD, and lost.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend that the Comptroller and the Secretary of State be authorized to contract with the proprietors of the *Journal* and *Argus* for the publication of extra copies of debates, providing there is no interference with any existing contract. Lost.

The question was then taken on adopting the report of the Committee, providing for the publication of daily verbatim reports of the Convention in the *Journal* and *Argus*, limiting the aggregate expenses to $6,000 for each paper, and carried 80 to 47.

Mr. MERRITT offered a substitute for the existing Constitution on militia. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, asking for information from the Tax Commissioners of New-York as to the number of tax-payers and the number who pay taxes on real estate, and how many upon personal property. Adopted.

Mr. LOEW moved an inquiry into the propriety of electing members of the Assembly by counties and for two years. Adopted.

Mr. LOEW also moved that an inquiry be made as to the rights of married women. Adopted.

Mr. SPENCER moved that the Secretary of State be requested to make an inquiry as to the number of Indians in this State, the amount of land held by them, their condition, &c. Laid over.

Mr. GERRY moved an inquiry into the propriety of restricting the power of the Legislature with reference to local interests, prohibiting the formation of commissions, &c.

Mr. KINNEY moved that children under seven years of age be prohibited from attending public schools. Referred.

Mr. FRANCIS moved an inquiry into the propriety of prohibiting towns to bond themselves for railroad purposes and to provide means for local improvement. Referred.

Mr. HADLEY called up the resolution, which was adopted, relative to the funds held in trust by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Gettysburgh National Cemetery—Visit of Gen. Grant and Gov. Geary.

GETTYSBURGH, Thursday, June 20.

The Commissioners of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery met yesterday and adopted a resolution appointing a Committee to see what steps are necessary to transfer the care of the cemetery to the General Government, under the act of Congress of February, 1867. Also, one appropriating $2,000 to erect a foundation and pedestal for the corps monument to Gen. REYNOLDS. The battle-field monument will be dedicated July 4, 1868. It will cost $47,000.

At noon to-day Gov. GEARY, with his private Secretary, Deputy Secretary of State, Senator HALL and others, arrived at Gettysburgh, and were received by the Commissioners of the National Cemetery, and a large crowd of citizens. At Hanover, on the way here, he was called out and addressed the people. At 4 o'clock Gen. GRANT arrived by special train, and was escorted to the house of DAVID WILLS, where the Governor and himself held a reception, and the former made an appropriate speech. Subsequently the party visited the battle-field and cemetery, and on their return partook of an entertainment given to them by the Commissioners.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 20.

Gen. GRANT was present this morning at the meeting to organize an association for the erection of a Soldiers' Memorial Church in Gettysburgh. Gov. GEARY, President of the parent association took the chair, and an aid association was formed. Gen. GRANT adroitly avoided making a speech. The supper in honor of the General was a great success, but entirely social. Gen. GRANT's view of the battle-field will be completed to-morrow. He has indicated his purpose to participate on the Fourth of July next year in the inauguration of the monument in the cemetery, then to be completed.

Shipping of Treasure from San Francisco—Markets, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 18.

The steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, sailed to-day. She carried $697,075 in treasure, of which $696,933 were for New-York, and 2,800 bbls of flour.

Senator COLE sailed for New-York to-day.

The ships *Gov. Morton* and *Superior*, from New-York, have arrived. The ship *Sea King* has sailed for Liverpool.

Flour and Wheat are dull, and quotations are unchanged.

Legal tenders, 73½.

Dissatisfaction at the Republican Nominations in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 19.

A portion of the candidates nominated by the Union State Convention are giving general dissatisfaction. There will be a reorganization of the party, and a State Convention between the 15th and 25th of July to nominate a State ticket.

The ship *Prima Donna*, from New York, arrived last night, three and a-half hours after the *Governor Morton*.

Duke DE PANTHIERE has accepted the invitation of the Military authorities to visit the harbor fortifications and witness a review of the troops at the Presidio.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, the flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived from Panama to-day.

Flour is quiet at $6 75. Wheat is dull at $1 60@$1 80; sales of New at $1 45. Legal tenders, 74½.

Crimes and Accidents in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, June 20, 8 o'clock, P. M.

SAMUEL HULINGS, an old Cincinnati thief, has been sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, July 17, in the jail yard of Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, thirty miles from this city. He was one of a party of three safe-blowing burglars, who attempted to blow and rob the county safe there, and who shot and killed the janitor, ADAM ROSS, when he detained them. His associates have not yet been convicted.

A young man, named THEODORE MONTAGNER, shot himself in the abdomen yesterday evening with a pistol, in an attempt at suicide. He was a printer by trade, and is not expected to live.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named JOHN VON BECK, who was at work with several others in digging a privy vault on Pleasant-street, No. 123, was suddenly buried alive by the caving in of the vault, which had been dug to the distance of about twenty feet. His fellow laborers had ceased work for the day, and left him there at the bottom of the excavation to attend to some matters about the tools.

Removal of Texas Officials by General Sheridan—Departure of Mr. Campbell.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 20—11 P. M.

Gen. SHERIDAN has issued an order to-day, removing from office Deputy Sheriff JOHN L. WHITMORE and Constable L. H. WRIGHT, of Jefferson, Texas, for refusing to execute a warrant legally issued for the arrest of a man who committed an atrocious murder. The military authorities are ordered to arrest the murderer.

Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion, if carried out, will probably defeat the Radicals in Louisiana.

Minister CAMPBELL left for Washington to-day.

Affairs in Canada.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 20.

The Governor-Governor is expected to arrive here Saturday or Sunday.

Troops are expected by the *Belgian* to fill up the regiments in the Province to the full compliment.

A private of the Thirtieth Regiment, named DERILLIERS, committed suicide this morning while on sentry at the Citadel.

Registration in Richmond—Funeral of Judge Lyons.

RICHMOND, Thursday, June 20.

The registration in the city so far stands 1,016 blacks to 886 whites.

Judge LYONS' funeral this evening was attended by several thousand citizens. Business was suspended, and the bells tolled during the procession.

Order From Gen. Sickles.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 20.

Gen. SICKLES has issued a circular, explanatory of certain paragraphs in order No. 32, chiefly with regard to the suppression of the sale of distilled spirits.

Registration in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, June 20.

The result of the four days' registration in Montgomery is 1,183 blacks and 457 whites.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Races—Second Day—Beautiful Weather and Magnificent Racing—Loadstone Wins the Westchester Cup, DeCourcey the Three-Year Old Race, and Fleetwing the Two-Mile Heat Race—The Favorites Beaten.

Glorious weather and magnificent racing characterized the second day of the Summer meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park yesterday. A more beautiful day for the enjoyment of the exciting contests of the splendid thoroughbreds engaged in the respective races yesterday could not have been desired. The sun shone out bright and warm, but its rays were agreeably tempered by a gentle breeze that swept down the beautiful valley in which the race course is located. The track itself was in splendid order; its fine condition being evidenced by the fast time made. It is, indeed, a fact deservedly worthy of mention, in connection with this race-course, that no matter how heavy and long-continued may be the fall of rain, the admirable system of drainage adopted in the construction of the track, combined with the peculiar nature of the soil, it becomes, within a few hours, perfectly dry and in comparatively good condition for running. The constant attention and able supervision of the experienced superintendent of the course, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, doubtless contributes very materially to this result, and in this respect the Jerome Park Course stands preëminent over all other race-tracks in the country. The attendance yesterday was far from being so large as was anticipated, or as the admirable programme of sport announced justified us in anticipating. Indeed, it fell short of that of the previous day, although the race for the Westchester Cup, the three-year-old race, and a two-mile heat race, in which some of the best horses in the country were engaged, led us to expect a very large and crowded assemblage. It appears, however, that the great body of the public are reserving themselves for the third and concluding day, to-morrow, (Saturday,) when that exciting contest, the hurdle race, which possesses such a singularly powerful fascination alike for the fairer and the sterner sex, will be run. Those, however, who were present yesterday, may well congratulate themselves on witnessing the finest day's racing ever witnessed in America. The double victory of Mr. LEONARD JEROME's stable, with *De Courcey* and the evergreen *Fleetwing*, in the three-year-old race and the two-mile heat race, was productive of intense gratification and pleasure to the assemblage, who were delighted to see the triumph of a gentleman to whose liberality and enterprise the meeting itself is indebted for its origin and establishment on a permanent basis. The victory of the "gallant gray," *Loadstone*, in the Westchester Cup race, was also hailed with hearty acclamations, and his owner, Mr. SANFORD, who is one of the most spirited patrons of the racing turf in America, was overwhelmed with congratulations on his success in carrying off the magnificent work of art which gives name to the race he won. In this race, the splendid riding of the young English jockey, HAYWARD, on *Loadstone*, was the theme of general admiration; and Mr. A. TAYLOR, the trainer of Mr. SANFORD's horses deserves honorable mention for the superb condition in which he brought *Loadstone* to the post for this race. An equal word of praise is also justly due to the veteran trainer of Mr. JEROME's horses, Mr. GEORGE WALDRON, for the fine form in which he brought out both *Fleetwing* and *De Courcey* for their respective engagements; the old horse never looked or went better, and many who had faith in his oft-proved gameness in many a by-gone race, and stuck to him manfully yesterday, were well repaid for their confidence in this greatest and best son of *Balrownie*. The winner of the late Derby at Paterson may well congratulate himself that the *De Courcey* he beat in that race was not within many pounds of this *De Courcey* of yesterday, for there is a wide difference in the form shown on that occasion and the present time. His fine speed, free style of going, and resolute gameness, stamp him as one of the very best three-year olds on the turf. The starting yesterday was unexceptionable; that onerous post being delegated to the experienced Secretary, Dr. IRVING, who admirably fulfilled its duties, and to the satisfaction of all.

THE FIRST RACE.

The Westchester Cup was the inauguration race of the day. The prize was a superb work of art in solid silver, designed and manufactured by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., worth $1,500 in gold, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, the distance was two miles and a quarter, and winners this year of stakes and purses amounting to $2,000 were penalised six pounds extra; of $1,000, three pounds extra. There were eighteen entries, viz.:

1. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. h. Warminster.
2. R. W. Cameron's b. g. Biragua.
3. R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court.
4. Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther.
5. Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Satinstone.
6. F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless.
7. F. Morris' b. c. Monday.
8. D. McDaniel's b. h. Dazzle.
9. D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley.
10. D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius.
11. J. S. Watson's c. h. Onward.
12. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware.
13. Douglass & Johnson's ch. h. Muggins.
14. Douglass & Johnson's ch. c. Duke of Orleans.
15. John M. Clay's b. c. Gilroy.
16. M. H. Sanford's g. h. Loadstone.
17. J. M. Weldon's ch. c. Local.
18. T. G. Moore's b. h. Beacon.

Of this lot four came to the post, the others, from various causes, proving absentees. *Beacon*, *Muggins* and *Duke of Orleans* were not at Fordham; *Julius* was lame and *Dazzle* represented his and RIPLEY's stable; *Local* was debarred from starting; for *Luther* and *Satinstone* it was thought the distance was too far, and neither of the representatives of the Holmdell stable, *Ruthless* and *Monday*, were brought out for this splendid trophy. The starters were *Loadstone*, *Gilroy*, *Onward* and *Dazzle*. *Gilroy*, owned and bred by Mr. JOHN M. CLAY, of Ashland, Ky., is own brother to the mighty *Kentucky*, and has been a winner on numerous occasions on the Western turf, but this was his first appearance in the East. He is a handsome, racing-like horse, but he was destined to defeat on this occasion. He was ridden by GEORGE FORD. *Onward* looked and went well, and when it was known that that fine artist in the saddle, CHAS. LITTLEFIELD, had the mount, many bought him in the pools. *Loadstone* looked in superb condition; he was ridden by the clever Newmarket jockey, HAYWARD, and his fine riding contributed greatly to his victory. In the pool, *Gilroy* was the favorite, bringing in one $700 to *Loadstone*, $440; *Onward*, $330, and *Dazzle*, $20. *Onward* was first off, with the favorite second, *Dazzle* third, and *Loadstone* last, the start taking place at the three-quarter pole. As they passed the stand LITTLEFIELD on *Onward* was a length ahead of *Gilroy*, who was two lengths before *Dazzle*. At the quarter-pole *Onward* had opened a wider gap between himself and *Gilroy*, but on rounding the Club-house bend, and when near the half-mile pole, he showed a specimen of that bolting propensity which has distinguished him ever since his race at Saratoga with *Beacon*, for he swerved across the course and tried to bolt, but his able jockey kept him at it. *Dazzle* before this had completely cut it, refusing to run any further and he was out of the race. Passing the stand on the first mile, *Onward* was leading, with the favorite next, and *Loadstone* a good third; but a change took place as they swept around the Club-house bend, for *Loadstone* went in front, but *Onward* speedily resumed his leading position, HAYWARD, on *Loadstone*, waiting patiently at his quarters. *Gilroy* all this time was in the rear, evidently unable to live the pace, and the race was left to the gray and *Onward*. A fine race up the stretch was witnessed, *Onward* looking so formidable in front that the cry was raised that "*Onward* wins." At the distance HAYWARD made his effort, and coming with a tremendous rush, he challenged *Onward*, and, after one of the finest finishes ever witnessed, beat him on the post by a neck only; *Gilroy* three lengths behind the second. Time, 4.10½.

FIRST RACE—"WESTCHESTER CUP."

Value $1,500 gold, added to a Sweepstakes of $50 each p.p. for all ages. Two-and-a quarter miles. Winners this year of stakes and premiums amounting to $2,000, 6 lbs. extra; of $1,000, 3 lbs. extra.

Mr. M. H. Sandford's gr. h. Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, 6 yrs., 131 lbs., Hayward.	1
Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. h. Onward, 5 yrs., 124 lbs., Littlefield....	2
Mr. J. M. Clay's b. h. Gilroy, 5 yrs., 124 lbs., Ford.	3

Time, 4:10½.

THE SECOND RACE

was a purse of $800 for three-year-olds, mile and three-quarters. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes was excluded, and this, of course, debarred both *Ruthless* and *Monday* from entering. The horses entered were Mr. J. M. CLAY's br. c. *Rivoli*, Mr. L. W. JEROME's ch. c. *De Courcey*, and Col. MCDANIEL's br. c. by *Lexington*, dam *Lucy Fowler*. The betting men made *Rivoli* the favorite over *De Courcey*, although the latter had beaten him in the Belmont Stakes race the previous day. A rumor, however, was current, and doubtless well founded, that *Gilroy* had run two miles the day previous in 3:43 with his shoes on, and over a somewhat heavy track, and this made the knowing ones prefer him to the grand racing like son of *Trovatore* and *Rhoda*; he was ridden by GILPATRICK. Many entertained a fancy for the Lexington colt, remembering how easily he won a race here at the Spring meeting. In the pools *Rivoli* sold for $365; *DeCourcey* $350, and the Lexington colt $175. *De Courcey*, ridden by CASEY, made the running from the start, which was an excellent one, and as they passed the stand on the first mile, he was a length ahead of *Rivoli*, who was two lengths before the Lexington colt. He maintained his lead throughout, *Rivoli*, despite GILPATRICK's efforts, never being able to reach him, and he galloped home an easy winner by six lengths; *Rivoli* being ten lengths before the Lexington colt. Time, 3:16.

Premium $800 for three-year olds. One-and-three-quarter miles. The winner of the Derby or Belmont stakes excluded.

L. W. Jerome's ch. c. DeCourcey, 104 lbs., Casey..	1
J. M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli, 104 lbs., Gilpatrick....	2
D. McDaniel's br. c. by Lexington, 104 lbs., Wm. Henry....	3

Time, 3:16.

THE THIRD RACE—TWO MILE HEATS,

was for a purse of $1,500, and had the following five horses entered, *Blackbird*, *Luxemburg*, *Delaware*, *Fleetwing* and the *Vandal* colt. In the pools, *Luxemburg* was taken for first choice, bringing $650; *Delaware*, $100; *Fleetwing*, $275; *Vandal* colt, $265, and *Blackbird*, $100.

FIRST HEAT.—*Fleetwing* cut out the running at a strong pace, with *Delaware* second, *Vandal* colt third, and the favorite last. They continued in these positions to the half-mile pole, where *Vandal* colt took second place, and *Luxemburg* passed *Blackbird*. Passing the stand on the first mile, *Fleetwing* was three lengths ahead of *Vandal* colt, *Delaware* third, and *Blackbird* bringing up the rear. Rounding the Club-house bluff, *Luxemburg* took third position, *Delaware* falling back, and the *Vandal* colt made play for *Fleetwing*. At the three-quarter pole he was at the latter's saddle girths, and now a terrific struggle commenced. Head and head, stride for stride they thundered up the stretch amid the breathless excitement of the deeply interested spectators, and a more desperate contest was never witnessed. Both horses answered gamely to whipcord and spur, and so close was the finish between them as they passed the score that it was only when *Fleetwing's* number was hoisted that the assemblage knew that he had won, the first of the judges being by a short head only. *Luxemburg* was third, *Delaware* fourth, and *Blackbird* last. Time, 3:40.

SECOND HEAT.—The pool betting was now changed, *Fleetwing* bringing $800; *Delaware*, $375; *Luxemburg*, $350; *Blackbird*, $100, and *Vandal* colt, $100. *Blackbird* was first off, and made the running at a good pace with *Delaware*, *Vandal* and *Luxemburg* in the order named, *Fleetwing* acting as whipper in. They ran the first mile in these relative positions without any change, but at the quarter pole *Luxemburg* took second place, but *Fleetwing* being a length behind *Delaware*. *Blackbird* retained his lead until coming up the homestretch, where all the horses were in a ruck, and half way up some palpable foul riding occurred, the *Vandal* colt swerving right across *Luxemburg* just as the latter was making his run, and threw him out of his stride. *Delaware* crossed the score first, *Vandal* colt second, *Blackbird* third, *Luxemburg* fourth and *Fleetwing* last; but the judges, after hearing the complaint made by CADWALLADER, the rider of *Luxemburg*, declared *Delaware* the winner of the heat, and the *Vandal* colt ruled out for foul riding. Time, 3:43.

THIRD HEAT.—*Fleetwing* was still the favorite, bringing $460 to *Delaware's* $350 and *Luxemburg's* $100. By permission of the Judges, Col. MCDANIELS was allowed to draw *Blackbird*, who had cut himself severely. *Fleetwing* and *Luxemburg* went off from the score locked together, and ran so for three-quarters of a mile, where the evergreen chestnut drew ahead, and as they passed the stand was half a length in front; *Luxemburg* two lengths before *Delaware*. The speed and bottom of *Fleetwing* now told a tale, for gradually increasing his lead of *Luxemburg* all throughout, he galloped home a clever winner by four lengths; *Delaware*, who had taken second place at the half-mile pole, beating *Luxemburg*. Time, 3.43.

THIRD RACE.

Premium $1,500, for all ages, two mile heats.

D. McDaniel's blk. h. Blackbird, aged, 128 lbs., Alfred	5	2	dr.
J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 yrs., 124 lbs., McLaury	4	1	3
McConnell & Harness br. h. Luxemburg, 5 yrs., 124 lbs., Cadwallader	3	3	3
I. W. Pennock's ch. c., by Vandal, 3 yrs., 95 lbs., Layton	2	1	0
L. W. Jerome's ch. h. Fleetwing, aged, 128 lbs., Casey	1	4	1

Time—3:40; 3:43; 3:43.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

FASHION COURSE, L. L.—Thursday, June 20.—Purse $500—$400 to the first, and $100 to the second horse, with inside stake of $100, mile heats, three in five, to wagons, for horses that never beat 2:29 to wagon.

J. Dugery entered b. m. Fearless	1	1	1
J. Lovett entered b. s. George M. Patchen..	3	2	2
D. Mace entered b. g. Prince....	2	dr.	

Time, 2:30½; 2:29½; 2:32.

The Alleged Assault by a Policeman.

The case of Officer JOHN B. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with an assault upon a citizen named HENRY AHRENS, at the Bradford House, on Sunday last, (noticed in yesterday's TIMES,) came up for a hearing before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, when the following testimony was taken:

Mr. John Kelly, of No. 16 Maurice-place, West Forty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, being sworn, said: He was acquainted with Mr. Eltz and was at his house last Sunday, between 4 and 5 o'clock; he was on the second floor, up stairs, in the back room; Mr. Ahrens was there at the time, standing at a folding-door which separated the one he was in from a middle room; when McLaughlin came in Mr. Eltz, who was standing behind a table filling out some lager in some glasses, asked the officer if he would have some lager, and he said, "No, I want you;" McLaughlin then drew his club, and Eltz saw it, and said he would go with him quietly; the officer (McLaughlin) went into the other room, and the first thing he heard was the crack of a club, and immediately afterward a cry of murder rang out, mingled with low groans; I went into the room, and saw Mr. Ahrens in the hands of some other men who were in the room, and he was bleeding freely from the head; McLaughlin, after the stroke was given, came back into where he first saw Mr. Eltz; I saw the club, or a piece of it, after the blow was struck, and recognize it as being the same which the officer had with him when he first entered the room; I recognize the piece now before me as being the same; the club was not broken when he first saw it; Ahrens gave no cause or provocation for the blow that was given, or any other person in the room.

Henry Wessel, being placed on the stand, said: That it was between three and six in the afternoon of Sunday last when he went into the Bradford House, which is kept by Mr. Eltz, and remained there only about fifteen minutes; when in the act of leaving the premises, he saw Mr. Eltz and another gentleman, whom he afterward found out to be a policeman; they together went to a table which was standing in the room; Mr. Ahrens just then entered the room, endeavoring to close the door after him, when he was hit by the policeman; he hallooed murder and several groans, after which all was confusion and dismay; I was called in to find the cut, but several other men coming to his assistance, I left the place.

The Court then adjourned the further hearing of the case until next Monday, when there will be a full investigation.

The Last of the Air-Gun Murder.

The body of WM. T. SKIDMORE, the murderer of WM. B. CARR, was consigned to its last resting-place yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Coroner LYNCH conducted the matter as privately as possible, notwithstanding there was a large crowd at the Dead-house, in Willoughby-street, at the time the body was taken away. A hearse conveyed his remains to the grave. No relative was in attendance, except a brother-in-law, who managed the arrangements. No other relative was there, and the body was conveyed silently and without the slightest interest by any one to its last resting-place, where it was placed in the ground.

Destruction of the American Theatre in Philadelphia—Terrible Loss of Life.

From a long account of the burning of the American Theatre in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, published in the *Bulletin* of last evening, we quote the following:

"About midway in the performance, the 'Demon Dance,' taken from the 'Black Crook' drama, is represented upon the stage. In the midst of this dance, and while the audience, amid clouds of cigar smoke and the fumes of beer, were fastening their eyes intently upon the spectacle before them, there was a real demon at work just beyond the stage, and so furiously he beat against the ricketty pine boards that presently they gave way before him, and a vast mass of flame and smoke and blazing particles swept in upon the stage, and the flame, catching the scenery, mounted, as along a gunpowder train, to the flies. In an instant there was, of course, terror and dismay among those upon the stage. Ballet girls and demons rushed up stairs to the dressing-room, and with hearts filled with fear tried to reach their garments. But the masterless flame had already reached the floor of the apartment, and as the door swung open a hot blast gushed out into their faces, and they could see room, dresses and furniture enveloped in a mass of fire. Down again, just in time to mingle with the crowd of actors as they rushed outward to the street, utterly careless and regardless of everything but personal safety.

Mr. JAMES PILGRIM, the stage manager, who was first informed of the fire, went to the front of the stage, and, without excitement, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Circumstances compel me to adjourn the play at this moment, and you would oblige me very much by leaving as soon as you can. It is your interest to leave, so do not stand upon the order of your going. What I say I will explain at another time. Ladies and gentlemen, leave—leave as quietly as you can.

These remarks took the audience by surprise. Nothing had as yet attracted attention. Some people walked out, but the greater portion remained. A second time Mr. PILGRIM requested them to leave, and a few more complied, while some got upon the stage to ascertain what was really the matter, but were merely asked to retire. Presently smoke began to come out upon the stage, and the pointed flames pierced the flimsy scenery. Then there was a rush and somewhat of a panic. Happily there were but few ladies or children present, and everybody got out without injury.

All the scenery from the old Chestnut-street Theatre, painted by RUSSELL SMITH, the handsome drop curtain from the same establishment, an extensive wardrobe, and an immense quantity of properties which have been accumulating for years, were in the building, and were completely destroyed. Mr. PILGRIM lost his entire wardrobe. The ladies of the company lost their street clothing, escaping in their stage dresses. The male actors mostly got their trunks out. The building belonged to Mr. ROBERT FOX, and the alterations and improvements made within a short period cost him $28,000. His total loss will be between $30,000 and $40,000. He has an insurance of $9,000 in New-York and Baltimore companies.

Late in the evening, when the fire was nearly subdued, it was noticed that the front wall had been curved and warped by the heat, so that it leaned. The crowd were loud in their warnings to the firemen to "look out for the wall." But the firemen, eager and excited, were reckless of danger. Presently the wall shivered for an instant, and then, with a deep rumble, followed by a crash, it tottered and fell, hurling huge stones, and bricks and tinder down upon the men beneath it. An instant of agonizing suspense, and the crowd, realizing the character of the accident, rushed to where the fragments lay and began to disentomb the human beings who lay stretched in death or moaning in pain beneath. The result of the fall is the following killed and many wounded:

KILLED.

JOHN A. LUTZ, aged 38, married, the proprietor of the Exchange Baths, on Second-street, below Dock; was a member of Hibernia Engine Co.

AMOS JONES, of the Lafayette Hose, a single man.

EDWARD CARBERRY, aged 13 years.

WILLIAM EAST, aged 16 years.

A young man named CARL, a member of the Columbia Hose Company.

CALEB BRETT, of the Washington Engine; leaves a wife and child. Was a carrier of the *Evening Bulletin*.

JOHN W. EMMETT, of the Franklin Engine.

ROBERT WHATELY, fatally injured internally.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above ware introduced and for sale at retail by

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Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.

A full assortment at the lowest prices.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Genin's Straw Hat Exposition.—In this vast assortment of Straw Goods, fashionable families will find innumerable special novelties for Misses, Boys and infants.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report*, "*at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

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Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

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having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Clinging to Every Thread it Touches, the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" embalms the handkerchief with fragrance. Nothing removes it save washing. It is richer than any other scent that art has ever stolen from nature to perfume the halls of fashion. To be sure you have the genuine, you must see that the words "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York" are blown into the glass of the bottle. Sold by all druggists.

"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

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Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE:
And grave and gay, polite and witty,
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.

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Hair Switches, Wigs,

Braids, Puffs, Curls, Waterfalls, &c. The largest and best assortment of Hair Goods ever offered in this City are retailing at wholesale prices at M. CAMPBELL'S Hair Emporium, No. 737 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—FARNHAM.—On Wednesday, June 19, at Trinity Church, Carbondale, Penn., by Rev. J. McAlpin Harding, Rev. BENJ. H. ABBOTT, of Whitestone, L. I., to SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of Dr. John P. Farnham, of the former place.

COFFIN—EVERIT.—On Wednesday, June 19, by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, HENRY COFFIN to SUE V. EVERIT, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DE GRAY—TRAIN.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the Mathewson M. E. Church, Providence, R. I., by Rev. Seth Read, GEORGE L. DE GRAY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY E., youngest daughter of Benj. Train, Esq., of Providence.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

GILMAN—BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, CHARLES M. GILMAN, of this City, to MARY O., daughter of George Bulkley, Esq., of Southport.

KNAPP—ROCKWELL.—On Tuesday, June 18, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, EDGAR S. KNAPP, of Jersey City, to MARY K. ROCKWELL, of the former place.

LEOPOLD—COHN.—In Tempel Emanuel, 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, June 16, by Rev. Dr. Adler, JOHN LEOPOLD to FANNY, daughter of Joseph and Caroline Cohn, all of this City.

☞ Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy.

MARTIN—BELL.—At Lyons, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., J. PARMENTER MARTIN, of Virginia City, Nevada, to HODIE W., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ California and Nevada papers please copy.

WHITNEY—THOMSON.—On Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. Robert Merritt, STEPHEN S. WHITNEY, of New-York, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Thomson, of Morristown, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

CHADWICK.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, June 19, ANNA CHADWICK, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 43 Renwick-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

IRWIN.—On Wednesday, June 19, after a short illness, WM. IRWIN, Sr., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MOORE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, SUSANNAH MOORE, of Newtown, L. I., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. James' Church, Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock.

MCCARTY.—On Wednesday, June 19, ELIZA ANN, relict of the late Peter McCarty, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, June 18, ALFRED A. MOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. N. Titus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 375 5th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCMILLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, JAMES MCMILLAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 21 Lawrence-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

PERKINS.—On Thursday morning, June 20, Miss ELIZA ALICE, daughter of the late Joseph and Alice Perkins, of Cooperstown.

The friends of the deceased, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services to-day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Mr. John Perkins, in 53d-st., (north side,) first house east of 7th-av.

PALMER.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, June 19, SARAH B., wife of Dr. D. Palmer, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mrs. Elliott, Greenwich, Conn.

ROWE.—At her residence, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Thursday, June 20, CAROLINE, daughter of the late Josiah Williams, and wife of Jacob Rowe.

Funeral services at the house on Monday next, June 24, at 11 A. M. All friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth City, on Wednesday, June 19, Major JOHN O. WOODRUFF, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation, at the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth City, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 145.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, good teeth, face completely gone. Dressed as follows: woolen coat, fancy vest, woolen pants, gaiter shoes, stockings. Found on the person the following articles: A pocket-book, with ten cents and a Pavonia Ferry ticket. Body has been so long in the water that all the flesh is off the face, exposing only the bones of some and rendering recognition barely possible. Body moved to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANHATTAN COMMANDERY NO. 31, K. T.—The Sir Knights will meet for drill at the Asylum, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on SATURDAY, June 22, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOOLE, E. C.

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AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
SHARES, $100 EACH.

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ELISHA A. PACKER,
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ASK YOUR GROCER
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TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

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DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
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Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.

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It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.

Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR JULY, 1867.
CONTENTS:

A STAGE RIDE TO COLORADO.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Departure from Atchison—A Bullwhacker—Gathering Chips—Buffalo-Hunting—Fort Fletcher—Soap-weed—Sunset on the Plains—Fighting from a Wallow—Prairie Dogs—Murdered and Scalped—Monument Rocks—Here they Come!—Attack on the Ambulance—Lo! the Poor Indian!—Pond Creek.

THE DODGE CLUB; OR, ITALY IN MDCCCLIX.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—News of Magenta—Before and After—Away!—Pepita—An Interruption—Poor Dick—Sketches by a Friend—Buttons and Murray—Brekekekek koax koax! Got you there!—Walking Spanish.

OUR NEW NORTHWEST.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Map—New-Archangel—Mt. St. Elias—Kolochian Lip-Ornaments—Grotesque Mask—Death-Head Mask—Dancing Mask—Stone Adze—Canoe used by Koloschian Indians—Male Costume—Female Costume—Kodiak Baidarra—Esquimaux Doll.

THE TRULY RURAL.
AN APOLOGY FOR DOGS.
A ROMANCE OF SOUTH FERRY.
GOSSIP ABOUT OUR GENERALS.
THE LAMP ON THE PRAIRIE.
INDEPENDENCE HALL AND INDEPENDENCE DAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Independence Hall in 1776—The Liberty Bell—William Penn—John Hancock—Charles Thomson—The Committee of Five—Robert Morris—Henry Knox—Henry Lee—Nathaniel Greene—Charles Lee—Joseph Reed—Daniel Morgan—Richard Montgomery—Lafayette in 1777—De Kalb—Steuben—Rochambeau—Martha Washington.

THE MARKETS OF NEW-YORK.
SAINT PAUL'S, NEW-YORK.
THE GREAT SHOW AT PARIS.
OUR EYES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,
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PUBLISH THIS DAY

The first book of an entire new edition of "Charles Dickens' Works" to be issued by them, in twelve monthly volumes, to be called "The People's Edition, Illustrated." The first volume, which is now ready, is

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With Twelve Original Illustrations, from designs by George Cruikshank.

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☞ Besides this new edition of "The People's Edition, Illustrated," we publish and have for sale at the present time, *Twenty-three* other editions of the Complete Works of Charles Dickens, comprising everything ever written by him, and sold at prices varying from $10 to $96 a set, according to the edition, illustrations and style of binding, to all or either of which editions we invite the attention of the public generally.

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JULY MAGAZINES.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS. CONTENTS—Round-the-World Joe, V; Both Sides; The Lost Sister, II; The End of the Rainbow; Nathaniel Nye, the Wonder-Worker; Uncle Cobus' Story; Bows and Arrows and Hearts; Good Old Times, VII; The Sandpiper's Nest; A Boy's Adventure at Niagara Falls; Making Hay—Song, with Music; No, You Can't; Round the Evening Lamp; Our Letter-Box.

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PROPOSALS FOR $75,000 MARKET STOCK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of "Market Stock," authorized by chapter 120, Laws of 1865, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 6, 1867.

Said stock will consist of 750 shares, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and is to be issued for the purpose of providing means for the erection of a Market upon the land lying between 16th and 17th sts. and Avenue C and East River, and will bear interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of May, 1894.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Market Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 10, 1867.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board,
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA. BELLEFONTAINE LINE. COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL. CITY OF CINCINNATI, STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE, WANTED AND FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July, A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making it a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1882, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108¼	108¾	August, 7-30.....	106¼	106¾
Coupon, 1881.....	112¾	112¾	June, 7-30.........	106¼	106¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107	107¾	July, 7-30........	106¼	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110¾	110¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108¾	108¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¾	107	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65.	109¾	109¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¾	116¾
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¾	115¾
Gold..............	137¾	137¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¾
N.Y.7 ₱ ct.B'y L.	105	105¾	Oct. C.I.Nt's. '65	114¾	115

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS, Due July 1, Cashed in Gold,

BY
HENRY A. HEISERS' SONS.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET.

September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS, JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c., WANTED AND FOR SALE. APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE ADjourned annual meeting of the Russell File Company will be held (pursuant to adjournment) on FRIDAY, June 21, at the Company's Office, No. 34 Broad-st., Room No. 53, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts.—Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to five thousand dollars, free of tax. Bank open daily.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. S. COHEN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story. The situation is unsurpassed. The three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of T. J. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOMAS REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN BROOKLYN—Fine house, large grounds, fully furnished; only $16,000; also choice Brooklyn lots, from $100 to $350 each. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 25th instant to date of payment.

Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reëlected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1867, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the third day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 21st instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-book will close on the 25th inst., and open on the 2d proximo.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 8th July next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, (Brown Bros. & Co.'s Building,) Corner Wall and Hanover sts., June 19, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BUTLER COAL COMPANY has this day declared a dividend out of its net profits of FOUR per cent., payable on and after June 24 to the stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1867.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, and friends that have not made returns of tickets or money for our excursion of June 5, 1867, please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., as soon as possible, to enable the Committee to close the accounts previous to the 1st day of July, 1867. By so doing you will oblige all for the purpose the proceeds were intended.

Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HEREtofore given by me to John G. Rohr having been by me revoked and annulled, notice is hereby given that the said John G. Rohr is no longer authorized to act as my agent for any purpose whatever.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1867. ANNA B. AEBY.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—FOR SALE—ONE 4-4 Jamin tube box, &c., $50; one 1-4 Harrison's box, &c., $20; one 4-tube gem, walnut box and stand, finest in the country, $25. Apply at No. 70 President-st., South Brooklyn, or address ARTIST, Box No. 201 Times Office.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—APPLETON'S CYCLOPædia complete, and three vols. "Annual," new, half Russia, for $90. No. 62 Cedar-st.

SEVERAL CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY lots for sale cheap, together or separately. D. D. TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York Times, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York Times Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE.

FOR SALE.

One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm in Monmouth County, N. J., 70 acres; location delightful and healthy; fine modern dwelling, villa style; 18 rooms; plenty of shade trees; cottages for laborers and farmer, latter just built; commanding view of Raritan and outer bays and inland; numerous convenient out-buildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; choicest varieties of fruits in abundance; all advantages of country seat and paying farm; buildings built in best manner and in good order; 25 miles of City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable; a portion can remain. Call or address ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND IN NEW-Jersey, consisting of four and a half lots, with fruit, shrubbery and flowers; with a two-story house and extension; located quarter of a mile from Shady Side Landing, on river road leading to Fort Lee; there are two steamboats, each making four trips per day, one from Christopher the other from Spring-st., North River, landing at Shady Side each way. Inquire of B. S. DEMAREST, No. 21 John-st., S. D. DEMAREST, No. 624 Greenwich-st., or of J. D. DEMAREST, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK—A BEAUtiful country residence on high ground, commanding the finest and most extensive views of land and water to be found in the vicinity of New-York; large, new and complete house, first-class outbuildings, &c., and 25 to 40 acres of land. Price, with 25 acres, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—TWENTY-THREE ACRES WITH house, barn, orchard, &c., near church, school and depot, in Orange County. Only $3,000. Possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY ON CAYuga Lake, 62 acres, all in complete order; abounds with fruit; new potatoes ready for the table. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

DOCKS AND SLIPS TO RENT.—THE Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until MONDAY, June 24, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for leasing, until May 1, 1868, one-half of Piers Nos 12, 18, 19 and 20 East River. Information respecting the same may be had on application at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1867.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED three-story high-stoop brick house, with all the modern improvements, in 6th-st., between South 8th and 9th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., within five minutes' walk of two ferries; immediate possession. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 6.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Crazden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be et for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

ELIZABETH CITY.—TO LET FOR THE Summer months, an elegant residence, elegantly furnished; has everything to perfection. Full particulars and photograph. KING & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence, with coach-house, out-buildings, &c., one mile east of the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Hastings. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 127 Greenwich-st., over North River Bank.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Great Neck, Long Island; easy of access by railroad and steamboat; house well furnished; together with lawn, garden, stable, &c. For terms apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—A SMALL OFFICE on Broadway, near Bowling-green, first floor; rent low; possession immediately; a medium size Lillie safe; walnut desk, chairs, &c., for sale cheap. Address OFFICE AND SAFE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF SUPERB ROOMS: ALSO fine hall bedrooms; near Union-square, to let for the Summer; every way desirable. Inquire at No. 64 Irving-place.

ISLIP.—TO RENT FOR THE SEASON AT ISlip, two very desirable cottages, fully and completely furnished and in fine order; rents $300 and $500 for the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

MOTT HAVEN.—TO LET, A PRETTY, NEW house, with modern conveniences, on Villa-place; rent low; no charge for June. Apply at Room No. 8, Market Bank.

AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A FIRST-class brick villa, every way desirable, which, owing to circumstances, will be let reasonably. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

DESIRABLE SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., at Summer prices.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TEN HOURS' STEAM conveyance of New-York, a place of about five acres; good garden, orchard, plain house and outbuildings; near a village, where there are churches and schools; healthy neighborhood; a genuine country place; ready for immediate occupancy; price not to exceed $4,000. Address CHARLES JOHNS, Station F, New-York City.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN, A CERTIFIcate for 56 shares of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's stock, standing in my name. The public are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said certificate, as the Company has been notified against transferring the same. N. B. PALMER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with good board, two couples or single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; rooms large and airy; convenient to cars. Parties looking for a pleasant home will please call; only a limited number taken.

NO. 242 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished room on reasonable terms, in a strictly private family; location good, and convenient to several car routes.

NO. 38 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with home comforts.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 117 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University-place.—Spacious and well-furnished rooms: large and small; with or without board; table first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with breakfast, if desired, in a private family at No. 40 East 26th-st., one block from Fifth-av. Hotel.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 40 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF two or three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady or small family; board if desired; references exchanged; at No. 40 East 14th-st.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH breakfast, bath adjoining, to a gentleman, in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, to two gentlemen, at No. 120 East 47th-st., on the corner of 3d-av.; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds: shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, for families with children or for single persons, in Keeseville, N. Y., four miles from Lake Champlain; pleasant and airy rooms, with large yards both front and rear; a delightful place for children. Address Post-office box No. 41, Keeseville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD—THIRTY MILES FROM New-York—can be had for six grown persons, at $12 per week; no other boarders: house private; good sea bathing and good roads; stabling if desired; communication by cars and boat. For particulars address L. S., Box No. 111 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN obtain board for the Summer at a pleasant farmhouse within 21 miles of New-York; 3 miles from depot. Apply to or address J. A. P., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CORNWALL SIX OR eight grown persons can be pleasantly accommodated at a private house. For further particulars inquire of A. McELRATH, No. 249 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson; a family can have three large rooms, one mile from landing; no other boarders. Address Mrs. W. S. STILLWELL, Nyack.

COUNTRY BOARD—SANDS' POINT, L. I.—One or two families can be accommodated at Moore's farmhouse; twenty minutes' ride from the landing. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there is but one other boarder, at Port Richmond, S. I. Address B. A., Box No. 112 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—BROOKSIDE HOUSE at Hastings, on the Hudson, now open for boarders. Apply at No. 17 West 26th-st.

BOARDING.—COUNTRY BOARD.—CATSKILL Mountains, delightfully situated, only a short distance from the Mountain House; accommodation for about fifty boarders, with all the advantages of a quiet private family. Apply by mail to PHILO PECK, Palenville, Green County, N. Y., or for particulars, to No. 110 William-st., New-York. Terms moderate.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a first-class house, beautifully located, one mile from Williamsbridge, Harlem Railroad; rooms large and well furnished; good table, fresh vegetables and milk, plenty of fruit; extensive grounds, well shaded; stable accommodations. The hackmen at the depot will convey persons to the place for 25 cents. C. W. TAYLOR, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

PAVILION CLUB HOUSE, (LATE PAVILION HOTEL,) ISLIP, L. I.—This well-known house has recently changed hands, and is now open for the reception of guests. Families will find at this establishment spacious rooms, an excellent table, prompt attendance, and all the other accommodations of a first-class hotel. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address JOHN M. STELLENWERF, at the Club House.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York in and for the City and County of New-York, held at Chambers in the City Hall, in said City, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1867. President, Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Justice.—In the matter of the election of the Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company.—Upon reading and filing the petition of Elijah A. Houghton, James M. Shepherd, Jacob Cole, Thomas Lewis, and W. Gaston Donaldson, and the affidavits of John Sykes, Jr., and Wm. McMonnies thereto annexed, in behalf of the motion to set aside the election of the Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, and the affidavits of L. W. Lathrop, M. M. Steele, Joseph Bond, Jr., Benjamin F. Mudgett, and W. J. Scott, in opposition thereto; and on hearing Wm. D. Booth, Esq., of counsel for said petitioners in support of said motion, and E. R. Meade, Esq., of counsel for said opponents in opposition thereto:

Now, on motion of Wm. D. Booth, attorney for the said petitioners, it is ordered that the election of Benjamin F. Mudgett, James A. Weed, L. W. Lathrop, M. M. Steele and Joseph Bond, Jr., as Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, held at the City of New-York on the 22d day of April, 1867, be and the same hereby is vacated and is set aside.

And it is further ordered that a new election for Trustees for the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, to serve until the next annual election, to be held at the City of New-York on the 1st day of July, 1867, and that notice be given of the said new election of not less than ten days; and that at such election no vote or votes shall be received or counted for or upon any share or shares of stock in excess of the original two thousand shares which composed the original capital stock of the said Company.

And it is further ordered that the order made in these proceedings by Mr. Justice Sutherland on the 7th day of June, 1867, "That Benjamin F. Mudgett, L. W. Lathrop, James A. Weed, M. S. Steele and Joseph Bond, Jr., as Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, or otherwise, be and they are hereby, each and every one of them enjoined, and restrained and commanded to desist from selling, assigning, transferring, receiving, collecting, discharging or incumbering, or in any manner disposing of or interfering with any property, real or personal, things in action, or other equitable property or interest of any kind whatever, belonging to or in which the said Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company has any interest whatever, legal or equitable. And also from making or attempting to make any sale or assignment of the property of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company or its patents, licenses or rights, or consummating any sale or pretended sale, heretofore made of the same or any part thereof, or from suffering or permitting any of the aforesaid acts to be done, be and the same is hereby continued in full force and effect.

A Copy.

[L. S.] WM. C. CONNOR, Clerk.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the foregoing order of the Supreme Court, an election of Trustees of the Lathrop Sewing-Machine Company, to serve until the next annual election, will be held at the office of said Company, at No. 17 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of July next. The polls will be open from 2 P. M. until 3 P. M., at said time and place.

WILLIAM D. BOOTH, Attorney for Petitioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

NOTICE—SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON, Receiver, &c., against GEORGE LAW and another.—By virtue of an order of this Court bearing date the 21st of May, 1867, all persons having any claims against the defendant, GEORGE LAW, under and by virtue of any of the trusts or provisions contained in two certain agreements between JOHN GRAHAM, of the first part, and HORACE GREELEY, ISAIAH T. WILLIAMS and GEORGE LAW, of the second part, one dated Jan. 20, 1858, and the other Feb. 13, 1858, are required to present the same with proof thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of June, 1867, at 12 M., or they will be debarred from any claim in respect thereto.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 4, 1867.
W. V. McDANIEL, Referee.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLER, sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, a Protestant, as good plain cook; understands baking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, with good City reference, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork, or travel with a family. Call at or address No. 328 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her infant's nurse, who can be highly recommended from her last situation; can bring a baby up by hand if required; there will be no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No. 306 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the furnishing-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse, and is capable of taking care of an infant, and can give the best of reference from her last place, of three and a half years. Call for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of fine cooking; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; can do plain sewing; has excellent recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer or house-worker; also a tidy, active, young girl, to be generally useful. Can be seen at No. 156 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, all kinds of meat and pastry; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; if required will assist in washing and ironing; will be found obliging in whatever is required; seven years' reference. Call for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the store, between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, including baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream; no objection to a Summer house; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; has taken charge of children from their infancy; has the best City references. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or as nurse to go to the country; understands the care of a young baby and plain sewing; can refer to her last place. Call at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable English girl; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, Prof. Joy, Columbia College, corner of 49th-st. and Madison-av., until June 24.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; is a first-class pastry and bread maker; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Address No. 18 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it thoroughly; wishes to live in a hotel or private boarding-house; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 150 7th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 16 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, by a respectable woman; is a good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 23 East 5th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, in rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do general housework; have got the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 14 East 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to take charge of children. Call for two days, at No. 207 East 36th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 329 5th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse or seamstress; can also do fancy sewing and embroidery; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 409 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry and deserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiterman's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; best City references. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse; no objections to travel or go in the country; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 9 Crosby-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 289 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take in washing and ironing at her own residence, No. 101 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. First-class City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; or to take charge of an invalid lady; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT GENERAL housework, by a good German woman. Address No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington.

WET NURSES.—MONTHLY AND SICK nurses, with reference and experience, want situations, at LOUIS & MRS. HANSON'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near 4th-av.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY wishes to procure a situation for her seamstress who is fully competent to fill a first-class position, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at her present place, No. 20 East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—LADIES IN THE COUNtry or at the beach, who wish to engage for some weeks the services of a dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, will address, stating particulars, DRESSMAKER, Station F. References first class.

SALESWOMAN—DESIRES EMPLOYMENT IN a fancy goods or confectionary store; experienced; good references; no objection to country town. Address for two days, SALESWOMAN, New-York Post-office.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

AT THE GREAT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT Association, No. 364 6th-av., 22d and 23d sts., wanted, seamstresses, cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, housework, &c. No charge until suited.

ANY LADY WHO WANTS A GOOD operator on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines, can find a good hand by calling or addressing, No. 512 East 15th-st., first floor, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener (Scotch, single,) of great experience in all the various branches of gardening, having served in some of the finest places both in Scotland and England, besides being engaged in laying out and superintending first-class places in this country for the past twelve years; best of references. Those in want of a first-rate gardener address J. O., Box No. 198 Times Office, or to Henderson & Fleming's seed store, corner of John and Nassau sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; the best of City recommendations will be given from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Apply to the American Stables, corner Barrow and Bright sts., Jersey City. JOSEPH COEN.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; the best of City references from his last employer. Address M. A. COLEMAN, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober industrious man, fully understands his business; also understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; first class City reference from his last employers. Address T. M., Box No. 209 Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging to his employer. Call at No. 542 East 14th-st. for three days, or address A. C. T., Box 210 Times Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 681 6th-av., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; he is a first-class groom and driver; has the best City reference from last and former employers as to character and capability. Address JAMES, No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself useful to his employer; the best of City reference from his last place. Address L. G., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a capable, industrious man, single, who thoroughly understands his business, and who can produce the best of references; country preferred. Address P. K., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or groom; also understands gardening; can milk if required; good reference from last place. Address M. N., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; has had five years' experience; can furnish the best of reference, and will go to the country if required. Address M. L., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understand his business; good reference, both City and country. Address J. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR PLAIN GARDENER.—A gentleman desires to procure a situation for a thoroughly competent, faithful and industrious single young man employed by him five years; excellent City driver. Address PARIS, Box No. 214 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; reliable references given; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; with first-class reference; and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS, a good plain cook, who will also do the washing and ironing; none but those with references from last place need apply. Call at No. 37 East 25th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, AN EXPErienced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES AS agents to canvass for an entirely new business at large life profits. Inquire from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. 60 East 4th-st., near the Bowery, in the basement.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED. AN OPErator to take charge of the dark rooms in a first-class gallery; must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply immediately at SHERMAN'S gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the Lists of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thiryt-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.

One Sorrell, 16 hands.
One Bay, 16½ hands.
One Gray, 16 hands.
One Gray, 15 hands.
One Bay mare, 15½ hands.
One Chestnut mare, 15½ hands.

The above horses have been taken in exchange for carriages, and will be sold at much less than their value; a fair trial will be given. Apply at No. 12 Nevins-st., Brooklyn; or to

CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses, 15¾ hands high, with full manes and long tails, free travelers, sound and kind in single or double harness and under the saddle; they have been in the hands of the present owner for the last two years, and are in every way desirable for a person wishing to combine light and carriage driving. Apply in Love-lane, third stable from Henry-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 105 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WAGON and carriage manufactory business; retired from only on account of ill health; can be continued with a capital of $10,000; brick building and three lots in fee, making it a very desirable opportunity for a paying business. Apply after 12 o'clock at HUSSEY'S Post, No. 50 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., between 6th-av.

TWO HANDSOME SADDLE PONIES, splendidly broke for boys' use, kind and safe; the ages of the boys now using them are 7 and 5 years, at Miner & Somerville's auction stable, Union-square, at 11 o'clock FRIDAY.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF YOUNG AND STYLish horses, harness, and light rockaway carriage; harness and carriage nearly new. JOHNSON'S stable, corner of 7th-av. and 22d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK AND Basket phaetons: also one coupe, nearly new; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st., adjoining riding-school stables.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address F. HUGHES, at the above place

SHIPPING.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....June 29
CHICAGO....July 13
MANHATTAN....July 27
MINNESOTA....Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI....G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR....E. Van Sice....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI....C. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....June 22
CITY OF CORK....WEDNESDAY....June 26
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....July 6
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER....SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, July 13
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....June 26
PALMYRA....July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE....GREENE....THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA....BARTON....THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS....THURSDAY, July 11
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—One of the popular steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst., from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all parts of the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
Receiving freight NOW.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The excursion of Company B, Eighth Regiment, on Monday, June 17, 1867, to Dudley's Grove, postponed on account of the weather, will take place on SATURDAY June 22, rain or shine. All tickets of the 17th are good for the 22d inst. A first-class refreshment table on board, also superior accommodations for ladies and children. The steamboat *George Washington* will leave Peck-slip at 7 o'clock A. M.; the barge *Wm. Jay Haskett*, will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., and barge *Walter Sands*, will leave foot of 34th-st., North River, at 8½ o'clock A. M.
By order of WM. TAITE, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—Steamer SYLVAN GROVE will leave Harlem every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 A. M.; 8th-st., at 7:30 A. M.; Peck-slip, at 8; Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville and Amboy each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3:30, New-Rochelle at 4 P. M, landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

SPORTING.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR OPEN SLOOP YACHT, 31 feet by 13 feet; well found in every respect. Apply at once to E. A. DICKINSON, No. 194 William-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT 17-FOOT SINGLE SCULL rowboat (built to order last Summer,) in good condition, with sculls, &c., complete; will be sold cheap. Address AMATEUR, Box No. 4,856 Post-office, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE known by the name of PAUL & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. W. PAUL,
ORVILLE T. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners. THOMAS G. KING'S SONS.

MACHINERY.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Comber, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, water-pipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Used by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLHEADS, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 6¾ P. M.
Thursday, June 20, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, June 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 11½ A. M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 3	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO.
Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 19th	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 20th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th	4 P. M.	Friday, 21st	7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d	11 A. M.	Saturday, 22d	6 P. M.
Sunday, 23d	7 A. M.	Sunday, 23d	12 M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON, MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR
PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC ACRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices. By T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND of every style; one elegant upright, cost $1,000, for half its value. Parties can save 20 per cent. at the factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 2[illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-HAND pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
Pianos to rent. No. 652 Broadway.

30 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. Also, new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st. and No. 227 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood and black-walnut parlor suites, in reps and brocatel; black-walnut centre-tables, etageres, rosewood and black-walnut bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; wardrobes, toilet tables, black-walnut and oak extension tables, chairs, china, glassware, &c.
ALSO.
At 12 o'clock,
Mahogany and black-walnut frame billiard tables, with balls, cues, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HORSES, CARRIAGES, PONIES, &c.
A valuable pair of bay horses, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, one of which cost $54[illegible] a few months since; they are very stylish drivers and good travelers. Also, two very fine ponies, one of them goes in all harness, the other under saddle.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,
RUBBER GOODS, &c.,
consisting of India rubber goods, fixtures and tools, India rubber in various forms and gutta-percha tools used to manufacture India rubber and gutta-percha and many other articles in the line, being the balance of a large establishment giving up business.
SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT RESERVE.
ALSO
about 10,000 Gannett's patent self-filling clothes-sprinklers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 56 West 39th-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.
50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TO 60,000 TONS
of fresh mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
Also, at the same time and place,
10,000 TONS
deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THRALL & BROS. TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) June 22, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 3[illegible] YEARS' LEASE OF 15 LOTS, WITH VALUABLE BULKHEAD ON 13TH-AV., 21ST AND 22D STS., FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE NORTH RIVER WAREHOUSING COMPANY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The lease of 15 lots of land situate on West 21st and 22d sts. and 13th-av., together with the valuable bulkhead in front thereof. The lease is from Clement C. Moore, has 17 years to run from August, 1863, at an annual ground rent of $3,075, payable quarterly, with an absolute renewal of 21 years, at an appraised ground rent, and a still further renewal of 21 years more, or improvements to be paid for.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF G. TILLOTSON, ESQ., REFEREE.—Partition sale of valuable property on Wall, Water and 40th sts., Fifth and Madison avs.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom:
WALL-ST.—Premises No. 96.
WATER-ST.—Premises No. 121
5TH-AV.—Lot on east side, near 49th-st.
40TH-ST.—6 lots on north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.
MADISON-AV.—2 lots on west side, between 40th and 41st sts.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GERARD, BETTS & CO., Auctioneers.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, June 21, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 154 Reade-st., New-York, the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, store and office fixtures, &c., of Richard Davies, consisting in part of teas, ground coffee and spices; coffee and spice mixings; one steam-engine and boiler, 12 to 15-horse power; three coffee roasters complete; three power mills, shafting and belting, and everything necessary to carry on the coffee and spice business. HOSEA F. CLARK, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGH BRED HORSES.
I will offer for sale, at JEROME PARK, on the 21st day of June next, at 1 o'clock, at auction, the following Thoroughbreds. TERMS CASH.
Bay Horse ARCOLA, by Lexington, dam Topaz by imp. Glencoe, six years old.
Bay Colt CANNY BAIRN, one year old, by Balrownie, dam Fanny Fern by imp. Glencoe. Engaged in the Saratoga Trial and Nursery Stakes for 1868; and the Derby, Belmont, Travers, Champion and St. Leger Stakes for 1869.
Bay Filly ATTRACTION, one year old, by Balrownie, dam imp. Maud by Stockwell. Engaged in the Saratoga Trial and Nursery Stakes for 1868; and the Derby, Belmont, Travers, Champion and St. Leger Stakes for 1869.
Chestnut colt, one year old, by Planet, dam Columbia by imp. Glencoe. Engaged in the St. Leger and Champion Stakes for 1869.
Bay mare imp. MAUD, by Stockwell, dam Countess of Albemarle by Lanercost; with a colt by Censor, and stinted to Censor.
Chestnut mare OLIATA, by Lexington, dam Fanny Fern by Glencoe; with a colt by Balrownie, and stinted to Jerome Edgar.
Chestnut mare MAROON, (dam of Baltimore and Local,) by Glencoe, dam Sister to Tangent by Wagner; with a colt by Balrownie, and stinted to Censor.
Chestnut mare FANNY FERN, (dam of Eugene and Oliata,) by Glencoe, dam Cub by Medoc; stinted to Kentucky.
Bay mare MILL CREEK, (sister to Charleston,) by imp. Sovereign, dam Millwood, by imp. Monarch; stinted to Kentucky.
Chestnut mare COLUMBIA, by imp. Glencoe, dam Fleur-de-Lis (Censor's dam) by imp. Sovereign; with a foal by imp. Hartington, and stinted to Edgar.
Gray Mare by Whale, dam Music by imp. Philip; stinted to Arcola.
The stock may be seen at any time previous to the sale at my stables, Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y.
At the same time Mr. A. BELL will sell
Chestnut Mare FLORIDE, by Wagner, dam Ann Watson by imp. Glencoe, with a Filly by Censor, and stinted to Censor. JOHN HUNTER.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,009 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,356 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
T. R. MINTURN WILL SELL THIS FRIDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,758 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,615 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Licurgus*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 22, 1867, at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: 5 first mortgage bonds, $1,000 each of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on a complete railroad, and on the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company which has a land grant from Congress of fifty-five million acres. (Hypothecated.)

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

PARTIES FURNISHING COUNTRY houses can find a large assortment of first-class and medium quality parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, at a reasonable price, at HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AN UNEQUALED SUCCESS.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
the splendid spectacular play of the
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
produced at a great expense, and on
A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR,
the piece culminating in the exciting scene of
THE EARTHQUAKE.
TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.
POMPEII IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MRS. HAWKINS, the Oregon Bearded Lady.
ALEX. MONTAG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 54 pounds.
On exhibition at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL.
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 21.
TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 22,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

FRENCH THEATRE—TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE TO-NIGHT.
Mr. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., as SHYLOCK.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JUNE 21, 1867.
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF Mr. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK....MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.
TO-MORROW (Saturday)—CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON, AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.,
NOW OPEN.
The largest and most complete place of amusement in America. Curiosities of nature and art from all parts of the world. THE DRAMATIC COMPANY is one of the most brilliant and versatile talent.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
the entertainments will commence in the
LECTURE ROOM, with Banvard's original
PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
Following which each day, at 3 and 8 P. M. in the elegant and spacious Theatre, will be performed the comedy of A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
To conclude with the farce of JENNY LIND.
Admission, 30 cents; Balcony, 20 cents extra; Dress Circle and Parquette, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Boxes, $10; Children under ten, 20 cents. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.
MONDAY, June 24, will be presented ROB ROY MACGREGOR, with original music, new scenery, new costumes, properties, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock,
1—March, "Festival"....Mutier.
2—Overture, "The Vestale"....Spontini.
3—Waltz, "Ersten Curen"....Strauss.
4—Selection, "Traviata"....Verdi.
5—Overture "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
6—Entre Act, "Rosamunde"....Schubert.
7—Allegretto, from "Symphony No. 8"....Beethoven.
8—Grand Fugue, from "Jupiter Symphony". Mozart.
9—Overture, "Orpheus"....Offenbach.
10—Valse de Bravoura....Wehli.
11—Galop, "Postillon"....Heinsdorff.
12—Fackeltanz....Meyerbeer.
CONDUCTOR....Mr. F. EBEN
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. ADMISSION 50c.
FOURTH LUCILLE WESTERN MATINEE.
ONLY FLOWERS OF THE FOREST MATINEE.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.
The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 82[illegible] Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn. The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

GRAND OPENING OF THE MICRO-STEREOPTICON, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,195 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE TURF.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RACES, JEROME PARK, FORDHAM,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
June 19, 20 and 22.
There will be no postponement of the races on account of the weather.
JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
THEO. MOSS, Superintendent.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.
FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.
A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats, Three in Five.
B. DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness, D. MACE'S b. g. *Ethan Allen* and Running Mate.
This will be a race of immense interest. Time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare *Charlotte F.*, recently went a third heat in 2m. 19s., after having made the second in 2m. 21s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.
Special police arrangements and good order secured.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

JEROME PARK RACES.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, trains on this Road will run direct to the track, as follows: Leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1:30 and 2 P. M.; returning immediately after the races.
JUNE 17, 1867. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Engineer and Gen. Sup't.

TURF.
Tickets for the great trot between *Dexter* and *Ethan Allen* on FRIDAY, June 21, for sale at the Railroad Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel, and also at the Telegraph Office, Fifth-av. Hotel.

FASHION COURSE.
DEXTER and ETHEN ALLEN, FRIDAY, 21st inst.; 10th and 23d-st. Ferries on this day will each run two boats as rapidly as possible.

GREAT TROT AT FASHION COURSE.—The steamboat PERRY will leave foot of Market-st. (above Catharine Ferry) at 1:30 P. M., for Lawrence & Bush's dock, Newtown, within half a mile of the course, touching at 37th-st. Fare, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE EXAMINATIONS for admission will be held at the College, corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, commencing at 9½ A. M.
Commencement at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, 25th June, at 10½ A. M.
The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, of the class of '25, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel.
HENRY DRISLER, L. L. D., Acting President.
The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady as governess in a private family to teach the German and French languages, needlework and rudiments of music; highest reference given. Address M. W., care G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

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A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

MASONIC.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, ATTENTION!
The Knights Templars of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are earnestly requested to meet THIS DAY, (Friday,) at Odd Fellows Hall, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, officers in full dress and members in fatigue dress, to proceed at once to act as escort to the Sir Knights, who will accompany the President of the United States.
JOHN A. LEFFERTS, Dep. Gr. Com.

MORTON COMMANDERY NO. 4, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are hereby required to be at the Asylum, Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2¼ o'clock, in full uniform, to take part in the reception of the Sir Knights from Washington, D. C.
By order of the E. Commander.
S. E. GARDNER, Recorder.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
SECOND WEEK
of the
FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular Irish comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
PRODUCTION
of the great Irish Drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
the
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
A Tale of '98.
With Picturesque Groupings,
Characteristic Dances,
Beautiful Songs,
Exciting Tableaux.
Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq. } MR.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen.... } DAN
DENNY DOYLE, the piper.... }
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper.... } BRYANT
supported by
A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.
In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

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CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!
Fifth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.
TREASURE TROVE,
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by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
LUCILLE WESTERN, LUCILLE WESTERN.
EAST LYNNE, or THE ELOPEMENT,
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1½,
ONLY FLOWERS OF THE FOREST MATINEE.

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Benefit of Mr. Selden Irwin. HIDDEN HAND—Mrs. Selden Irwin as Capitola; Mr. Seldin Irwin as Wool; THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY—Mrs. Irwin as Betty; Mr. Selden Irwin as Zeb. Ben the Boatswain.

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THE GRAND ARAB COMPANY,
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD,
Composed of the
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT OF SAHARA,
Of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Tribe,
THIRTY-SIX STARS,
Will soon arrive and make their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
ON MONDAY, JUNE 24,
in their wonderful feats, which have been the admiration of every European capital.
Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.
Engagement of the favorite comedians,
MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL,
with a VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will appear EACH EVENING in an Operatic Comedietta.
Sale of tickets will commence Saturday, at the Box Office of the Theatre.
Admission to Boxes, Parquet, Dress Circle, including reserve seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats can also be secured at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

GRAND SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Wallace Monument Fund, will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26. Messrs. Kennedy, Simpson, Lombard, Charles Kemble Mason, and Miss Alice M. Harrison will appear. Tickets $1. To be had at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and of members of Monument Committee.

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FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,
ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.
GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.
THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS,
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MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
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LUCILLE WESTERN as CYNTHIA.

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The last week of the season. THE JAPS.
The last week of the season. Mrs. NORMA.

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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

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ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Tour Through the Machine-Shops at Omaha—Prospects of the Road—The Banquet—Omaha.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Friday, June 7, 1867.

Here we are again within the limits of civilization, safe from Indian outrages and alarms, with scalps, wigs and waterfalls intact. We reached Omaha at 1 o'clock this morning, but the party preferred to remain in the sleeping-cars rather than to seek the hotel at that unreasonable hour, for with the labor of inspecting the machine-shops of the Pacific Road, and a banquet in the evening in prospect, it was certainly advisable to make the most of every opportunity for rest. This morning, under the leadership of Messrs. DURANT and DILLON, the Senators visited the machine-shops which have been erected here by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and their extent impresses one more strongly than anything I have yet seen with the vast magnitude of the work which this powerful organization is prosecuting. The railroad company owns over forty acres of ground at Omaha, including three miles of river front, and it has appropriated to depot uses space enough to contain eleven miles of side track. In the engine-room there are stalls for twenty locomotives, and it is worth while noting the fact that the engines purchased more recently—there are fifty-five in use upon the road altogether—are constructed so that they may readily be changed to coal-burners, for it is expected that the mines already developed near Boone, Iowa, and those which are yet to be worked at the Black Hills will furnish coal enough to allow wood to be dispensed with altogether. The works for the construction of cars are already capable of turning out three cars—two flat and one box—per day, and preparations are in progress for building first-class passenger-cars. There is no foundry as yet connected with the works, and the castings are done in Chicago mainly; but this deficiency will in time be made good, and it will not be long before there will be west of the Missouri River as complete a car factory as is to be found anywhere in the East. All the buildings are of brick, and have been put up in the most substantial style. Indeed, Dr. DURANT stated, while showing the Senators through the works, that the buildings had all been constructed with the intention of making them durable and permanent, and that nothing had been done in a superficial or hasty manner. In a wooden shed some distance from the main works is the apparatus for "Burnetizing" railroad ties. The scarcity of sound wood in this region compels the use of cottonwood to a great extent for sleepers; but this material is light and far from durable, and in order to solidify it the ties are subjected to this "Burnetizing" process. They are first placed in an airtight boiler, and by exhausting the air all the sap is forced out of the wood. A solution of zinc is then introduced into the boiler, and by means of a pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch it is forced into the pores of the wood. The process, it is estimated, makes the ties last twice as long as they otherwise would. I am told that these works have altogether cost the company from $700,000 to $800,000, but the investment will certainly prove a profitable one.

After inspecting these works the Senators returned to the Herndon House, where a meeting was organized, with Senator WADE in the chair, and U. H. PAINTER and EDWARD SEYMOUR as Secretaries. A Committee, of which Senator TRUMBULL was chairman, was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The resolutions reported, after thanking the officers and employes of the various railroads over which the Senators had traveled for their courtesies, were as follows:

Resolved, That the Union Pacific Railroad, over which we have passed, extending more than three hundred and sixty miles west of Omaha, to a point distant from the Atlantic seaboard about eighteen hundred miles, though most of the way wholly unsettled, till the road was constructed, is not interior in its management, in the comfort of its cars or the speed with which they travel, to any road over which we have ever passed, and that the rapidity with which the road has advanced, startling the buffalo, the antelope and the Indian by the sound of the whistle before they have time to get out of its way, exhibits an energy by those engaged in its building unequaled in the construction of railroads or of any great work of which we have ever heard or read.

That the system, regularity and rapidity with which the track is being laid, struck us with amazement, as we ourselves in the most elegant and comfortable of cars passed over three miles of track before night, on which not a tie was laid in the morning.

Resolved, That the importance of the Pacific Railroad cannot in our opinion, be overestimated, either in its advantages to us as a nation or to the commerce of the world.

And we bid those having it in charge God speed in this the greatest enterprise of the age, which is rapidly bringing under the dominion of civilized man the great interior of a continent, relieving the Government of the necessity for military posts and opening a quicker communication than ever before known between the remotest quarters of the globe.

These are emphatic resolutions but they are not one whit stronger than they ought to be, for the thorough inspection which we have made of the Union Pacific Road demonstrates conclusively that its management has from the outset been in the hands of men who have appreciated fully the magnitude and importance of the work committed to their charge. On June 6 (day before yesterday) three and a quarter miles of track were laid, more than was ever before put down in this country in the same time, and the enterprise in all its departments is being pushed forward with the same resistless energy. Of all who have been engaged in this great undertaking, none certainly has labored more earnestly and faithfully to carry it forward than has Dr. THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President of the Union Pacific road. The Doctor possesses the rare power of inspiring all under his direction with his own untiring energy, and the work which he has already done in pushing forward the Pacific road, constituting, as it does, an era in railway building, will forever connect his name with this enterprise, which, in magnitude and importance, far surpasses any similar one of modern times.

The TIMES recently published an exhaustive article upon the Pacific Railroad, giving a glance at the financial future of the enterprise. No one certainly who has ever ridden over the railway in question, and seen the hundreds of emigrant and freight trains pulled by thousands of oxen and mules, dragging their toilsome way over the plains of the Platte, to the mining regions, or to Utah, can doubt that the undertaking must be a pecuniary success. Railroads have already pushed the starting-point of these trains from Chicago to the North Platte, saving them nearly eight hundred miles in distance and over two months in time. Indeed, Gen. SHERMAN remarked the night we arrived at North Platte from Omaha, that it would have taken an ox-team thirty days to make the journey which we had accomplished in twelve hours, and added that this exploit alone was nearer magic than anything he had ever before seen in railroading. I learned from some of the railroad employes that it would need no less than six thousand wagons to transport from Omaha the freight now going over the railroad. Much of this is destined for Government posts, and this is actually carried for one-fifth the sum formerly paid to have it transported by train. Bonds are issued to the railroad by the Government under the provision that it may reserve half the sum charged against it for transportation, as security for the payment of interest, and I am assured that this sum (half the transportation charges made against the Government) will not only pay the interest upon the bonds, but that there will be quite a sinking fund accumulated to pay the principal when that shall fall due. Then, again, the local ticket sales in Omaha alone for the month of May amounted to $30,000, while the receipts for freight were $200,000. In addition to this, a large number of through tickets were sold to passengers over the Pacific Road at points East. All these facts are significant and important, for they only relate to what has actually been accomplished. The road has thus far created business for itself far beyond the expectations of its projectors, and the development of the country through which it passes must be more rapid in the future than it has been in the past. When it shall reach Salt Lake all the through freight business to that point which is enormous, will be transferred from the trains to the railway, and the work done by wagons will be confined to transporting goods to places north or south of the railroad. So much for the Union Pacific Railroad. The excursion over the line has been in every respect thoroughly delightful, completely successful and more than satisfactory so far as regards the inspection of the progress which the road is making, as well as of its condition generally.

This evening the members of the Nebraska Legislature gave a grand banquet to the excursionists. It took place in the State Capitol, and was a very handsome affair. Over two hundred guests, in addition to the members of the party, were present, and after the substantials were disposed of, Mayor BROWN of Omaha delivered a formal address of welcome. Senator WADE responded at some length, referring to the Kansas and Nebraska struggle, and congratulating Nebraska upon having reached the dignity of a State. Senator TRUMBULL was called upon, and in reply alluded to the rapid growth of Illinois—a growth which he felt confident was to be repeated in the history of Nebraska as well. Senators CRESWELL of Maryland, HOWE of Wisconsin, CHANDLER of Michigan, and CATTELL of New-Jersey, were successively introduced, and brief speeches were also made by Gov. SAUNDERS, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Mr. ESTABROOKS, EDWARD SEYMOUR and others. The desire to get to dancing, however, brought the addresses to a summary close, and the tables having been cleared of their contents and the hall of the tables, the banquet gave way to a ball, which was kept up until morning.

In closing my letters from this section I must allude briefly to the City of Omaha, since its history illustrates so forcibly the rapidity with which towns grow up here in the West. Fifteen years ago there were not more than half a dozen houses here. Now the place contains nearly ten thousand inhabitants, and during the last year between four and five hundred houses have been put up, while there are at present forty or fifty in process of construction. There are in the place eight churches; and the Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Roman Catholics have edifices under way, each of which will cost $40,000, while the Methodists are about putting up a church at an expense of $12,000. The city is also well provided with public schools. It is an actual fact that vacant lots now rent annually for larger sums than were paid for their purchase six or eight years ago. As an indication that Eastern capitalists have had their attention turned hither, I may state that Mr. TRAIN about two years ago purchased 5,000 lots in the city limits for himself and the *Credit Foncier*. He was recently offered and declined $100,000 bonus for his bargain. The same gentleman is building a hotel here which has already been rented by Mr. COZZENS, of West Point, for $12,000 per annum. If I am correctly informed, the original cost of the building will be less than double that sum. Speaking of hotels, I find that a letter published in the TIMES several weeks ago, and dated at Omaha, created quite a sensation in the vicinity of the H—— House, the accommodations at which it described very graphically. I feel called upon, however, to correct one statement which it made, to the effect that it was the practice at the institution in question to serve up one sardine on two plates. I am satisfied that the writer of the letter mistook a mackerel for a sardine, since I did not see a specimen of the last-named variety of fish during the four or five days I staid at the H—— House. The other statements in the communication to which I refer are so accurate that the landlady of the institution deserves the benefit of this correction.

There are very few who believe that the limit of prices for land in the City of Omaha and its vicinity has been reached. So far is this from being the case that many assert that it is to become a second Chicago. To sustain this position they point to the fact that the Missouri is navigable for 2,500 miles above Omaha, and that no town higher up the river can take precedence of it as a place for trading. Then, too, it must be, they say, the last large town west of Chicago before reaching the Rocky Mountains, and there are five or six railways projected which are to centre at this point. There are numerous contingencies to be set against these advantages, which make me doubt whether the population of Omaha will exceed 30,000 or 40,000 for many years, but its beauty of location and salubrity certainly make it one of the most desirable and promising of the younger cities of the West.

To-morrow the excursion party leaves Omaha for Leavenworth, where it will remain over Sunday, and then proceed to inspect the Kansas Branch, or, properly speaking, the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. If the wants and wishes of the excursionists should be as carefully consulted and as courteously and generously provided for there as they have been by Dr. DURANT, Col. SEYMOUR and the other officers of the Union Pacific, I fear that they will be altogether at a loss to decide which line combines the greatest advantages, and which promises to reach the Pacific coast the most promptly.

E. S.

Return from Junction City—Arrival at St. Louis—The Reception and Banquet—Trip to Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 15, 1867.

Well, we have had to give it up after all. For three days we tried our best to reach the terminus of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Road, going by easy stages from Leavenworth to Lawrence, thence to Topeka and back again to Lawrence, next making a bold push for Fort Riley and Junction City, one hundred and thirty-nine miles from Leavenworth and about ninety from Ellsworth, the present Western terminus, but further than that we could not get. Col. SCOTT telegraphed from Philadelphia to put the Senators through at all hazards and at any expense; but he might as well have turned King CANUTE at once by ordering the Kansas River to subside. That stream was on a "rampage," and it was evidently determined to have its own way long enough to make repairs to the track impossible until the Senators should have turned their faces eastward. Major-Gen. J. W. PALMER, the same gallant officer who kept the rebels in Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as in the Southwest generally, on the keen jump during the war, and who is now Treasurer of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, fought the floods as persistently as he once did the "Johnnies," but, as I have said, it was all of no use. There are some things which are impossible, and to get the Senators and their friends through to Fort Harker was one of them. A bridge eighteen miles west of Junction City had been carried away, and the track itself was seriously weakened in several places. This and other damage, it was evident, it would take several days to repair; so the excursionists, regretting the fact that the road over which they wished to go was liable to the same disasters which overtake all similar structures occasionally, turned their faces homeward.

The only incident of our journey to this point was the stop at Wyandotte, where we heard of the execution the previous night by lynch law of two negroes, who were charged with the murder of a farmer living two or three miles from the city. The facts all served to indicate that those who hung the negroes were themselves the perpetrators of the murder, and that they committed the second outrage in order to distract attention from the first. The excursionists generally were quite excited over the affair, and indorsed Senator WADE's characteristically emphatic refusal, in reply to calls from the crowd, to have anything to say to a community which could tolerate such shocking outrages upon law and upon humanity.

The Union Pacific Railway, E. D., has its terminus at Wyandotte, or rather at Kansas City, and from that point we ran over the Pacific Railway of Missouri to St. Louis. This road received pretty rough handling during the war from Gen. PRICE, who damaged it, I am told, to the extent of half a million dollars. With the true instinct of a hungry rebel, when he made his great raid on the road, he struck straight for Franklin, 37 miles from St. Louis, where there is located the best railway dining-saloon west of the Mississippi and north of St. Louis. Gen. PRICE, by the way, is doing a rushing commission business in St. Louis, but he does not have to thank the stock or bondholders of this Pacific Road for any of it. At Meramee, 20 miles from the city, Messrs. C. S. GREELEY, J. H. STURGEON, E. W. FOX and Mr. ALLEN, from a committee appointed for that purpose by the city authorities and the Merchants' Exchange, jointly, met the excursionists and escorted them, upon their arrival in St. Louis, to the Southern Hotel, where a formal reception was given them. The afternoon was spent in inspecting the extraordinary botanical garden of Mr. HENRY SHAW, and in partaking of strawberries and cream at the residence of Hon. W. M. MCPHERSON, to whom the excursionists had already been indebted for many courtesies. A very handsome banquet was served at the Southern Hotel in the evening. Mr. MCPHERSON presided, and discharged the duties of the occasion with dignity, availing himself of the opportunity to lay before the Senators a statement of what the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, had done, what it proposed to do, and why, and what it would need to carry out its plans. Senator WADE had been quite ill for a day or two in consequence of the fatigue of travel, and was unable to be at the banquet, but Senator YATES, of Illinois, spoke eloquently for him, and was followed by Senators CATTELL, of New-Jersey; CHANDLER, of Michigan; TRUMBULL, of Illinois; HOWE, of Wisconsin; CRESSWELL, of Maryland; and by Hons. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, and W. A. PILE, of St. Louis. Mr. CHANDLER alluded to the purchase of Russian America and the treatment England ought to receive at our hands, while Senator CRESSWELL very appropriately reminded those present that there was an East as well as West, and that the two must work in harmony to achieve any great result. The other speeches were devoted almost entirely to praises of the West and of the Pacific roads.

Perhaps I ought not to mention the incident, but it illustrates so forcibly the virulence of party feeling here in St. Louis that I must let this be my excuse for alluding to it—of the three tables spread for the banquet one had only half a dozen seated at it. Upon inquiring for the cause of the vacancies, I learned that the Radicals had taken offence because the Conservatives had monopolized Senator WADE and his party, and that nearly all of them for that reason refused to have anything to do with the banquet. They made arrangements, however, for speeches by the Senators from the hotel balcony, after the banquet was over, but the late hour at which the guests rose from the tables prevented this arrangement from being carried out. So the Radicals, by their silly conduct, only furnished another illustration of the folly of biting off one's own nose to spite his face.

To-day has been occupied with a trip to those wonderful natural deposits of iron—Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain. The party left St. Louis by special train about 9 o'clock in the morning, and returned to the city about 10 in the evening. On the way down the axle of the engine which was drawing the train broke, but the watchfulness and prompt action of the engineer prevented what might have been a most serious accident, since we were at the time running along the edge of a bluff close to the Mississippi. Notwithstanding the excessive heat, forty or fifty of the party, including a large proportion of ladies, with Senators CATTELL and CRESSWELL, and Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, climbed the precipitous sides of Pilot Knob to the very summit, a height of over 600 feet, and an arduous feat it was in view of the fact that the ascent was made between 1 and 2 o'clock, when the sun was beating down most fiercely. Once at the summit the irrepressible TRAIN was called on for a speech, and mounting the most elevated boulder of solid iron that could be found, he harangued his select audience upon a variety of subjects, among other things insisting upon protection to American industry in general, and to American iron manufactures in particular, closing with the declaration that he had made the trip to Missouri, not to pic-nic, but to protect his own interests by looking after a claim for $300,000, which he had against the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. The company adjourned to the foot of Pilot Knob as precipitately as possible, after passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That we have had a high old time.

On the return to St. Louis the cars stopped a short time at Iron Mountain, which is six miles from Pilot Knob; but the members of the party generally were too much exhausted to inspect the mountain very closely. It looked oddly enough, however, to see a gang of men digging out a bank of earth of a peculiarly deep red color and carefully throwing out every stone and pebble just as an Irishman would dig potatoes, for these stones are from 65 to 75 per cent. iron. The surface earth, which varies from 10 to 20 feet in depth, having been cleared off, the iron itself is reached. The ore procured from Pilot Knob is claimed to contain 85 per cent. of iron, and that from Iron Mountain 70 per cent. The ore from the latter locality is said to possess some qualities which make it the most valuable, and the deposit is virtually inexhaustible, for estimates made by competent engineers prove that there is in this deposit alone, above the general level of the ground, no less than *three thousand million tons*, and there is, of course, every reason to believe that it extends far downward into the earth. I do not know that any estimate has ever been made of the amount of ore on Pilot Knob, but it can hardly be less than that in Iron Mountain. Mr. C. S. GREELEY had general charge of the excursion party upon this trip, and cared for their wants most courteously and abundantly, and to the complete satisfaction of all who were so fortunate as to be among the invited guests.

The resolutions commendatory of the Union Pacific Railway, (Eastern Division,) which I suppose you have received by telegraph, have given you warning that the Senatorial Excursion is drawing to a close. Here we have other intimations of the fact. Senator TRUMBULL and lady, with Senator YATES, have already left us for their respective homes, and Senator HOWE will go no further than this point with the party. Monday morning the excursionists will leave for the East, and Indianapolis will be the point at which the party will finally separate. I do not mean to be sentimental, but the fact is that the excursionists are really sad over their approaching dispersion, and there are substantial reasons for this. The party has been so small that every member of it has become well acquainted with every other member. Not a single incident has occurred to mar the general harmony of the company, and all go to their homes feeling that they have made acquaintances, and, indeed, formed friendships which ought to last for life. The three weeks' journey has been made without a single accident, and the only approach to one was the breaking of an axle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, which only caused an hour's delay. This fact alone speaks emphatically enough for the care which has been taken of the travelers by the different railway companies through whose hands they have passed; but to add emphasis to it, and as a matter which ought to be put on record, let me give just here a summary of the distances which those of us who reside in New-York will have traveled by the time we shall have returned to our homes:

New-York to Pittsburgh	431
Pittsburgh to Chicago	468
New-York to Chicago	899
Chicago to Omaha	494
Omaha to terminus Union Pacific Railroad	361
Terminus to Omaha	361
Omaha to St. Joseph (boat)	255
St. Joseph to Weston	30
Weston to Leavenworth (boat)	10
Leavenworth to Lawrence	33
Lawrence to Junction City	106
Junction City to Lawrence	106
Lawrence to Wyandotte	39
Wyandotte to St. Louis	286
St. Louis to Indianapolis	263
Indianapolis to Columbus	188
Columbus to Pittsburgh	193
Pittsburgh to New-York	431
Total	4,035
OUTSIDE DISTANCES.	
Lawrence to Topeka and return	70
St. Louis to Pilot Knob and return	174
Total	4,279

It is doubtful whether any excursion party which has ever gone through the Western country can show a more remarkable record than this for a three weeks' journey.

I am sure that excursionists generally will join with me in making cordial and emphatic acknowledgment to Gen. ANSON STAGER, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, for his constant courtesies. At the most remote points which we reached, even at the terminus of the Union Pacific track, we found Western Union offices, and members of the party were not only allowed frequent opportunities of communicating with their families, but we were in the constant receipt of news from the outside world. Indeed, even the Atlantic Cable dispatches were regularly forwarded to us. The privilege was one which all fully appreciated.

It seems that I was misinformed regarding the origin of the excursion as stated in my first letter. The Union Pacific (which your readers will understand by this time is the Omaha line) several months ago extended Senator WADE an invitation to inspect their line, and to take with him any friends whom he might select. This invitation was favorably accepted, and then came one from the Union Pacific (Eastern Division.)

E. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HEENAN CASE.

Examination at Jefferson Market—New Testimony Elicited—No Conclusion Yet Reached.

Our readers will remember that some days ago the TIMES chronicled the fact that a Mrs ELLEN HEENAN had died on the 14th inst., at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, as was alleged from consumption, but Dr. DUGGAN having been called, refused a certificate from the fact that a cut was found upon the left arm, near the elbow, and another on the left wrist. Thereupon the case went before Coroner WILDEY, who held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict that the woman had died from hemorrhage from the cut on the arm, but whether the cut was inflicted by herself or others they were unable to determine. On the same evening Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, dispatched Sergt. HAGGERTY to the scene of the occurrence, and in consequence of additional evidence then discovered, on the same day JAMES HEENAN, the husband of the deceased, and MARGARET GRIFFEN, his sister, were arrested on suspicion of murder and lodged in the Mercer-street Station-house, where they have since remained.

The case being reported to Police headquarters and brought to the knowledge of the Board of Health, Dr. E. HARRIS, Register of that body, on the 18th inst. addressed a letter to Superintendent KENNEDY, stating that the true cause of the death of Mrs. HEENAN yet remained to be reported to the Board of Health, and requesting that the Superintendent take the remains and hold them until the Coroner or some judicial authority should make a new inquiry into the cause of death. Upon the receipt of this paper Superintendent KENNEDY issued the following order:

JUNE 18, 1867.

Capt. CAFFREY will take the papers referred to, the prisoner now in custody, and any witnesses he may be able to procure, before the Police Justice of the Second Police District for further investigation.

Upon the receipt of this order Capt. CAFFREY at once had the body removed to the Morgue at the Bellevue Hospital, and endeavored to have the investigation held at once, but did not succeed in getting the case heard until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the examination was finally begun before Justice DODGE. The first witness called was ELLEN HORTON, residing in the house No. 134 East Thirteenth-street, who testified as follows: Knew Mrs. Ellen Heenan, and also know James Heenan and Margaret Griffen; lived in the same house with Mrs. Heenan previous to her death; some time previous to her death the deceased was very sick and confined to her bed; she could occasionally help herself; for a week prior to her death she was not able to get up nor sit up in bed, and all the neighbors expected her to die every day; witness saw her the last time on the Wednesday before her death, when deceased seemed much better, and remarked, "I don't think I will go to-night;" witness next saw deceased on the morning of her death, about eight o'clock; the body lay in the bed, with the arms down by the side; noticed some little cuts on her left wrist, and the blood on the floor by the bedside also attracted attention of witness, and she asked Mrs. Griffen how those cuts came on Mrs. Heenan's arm; Mrs. Griffen replied, "She must have bit herself;" witness said the marks did not have that appearance, and then put her teeth to her own wrist to see if they would leave the same marks, and they did not; witness then said the marks must have been made with some sharp instrument, and Mrs. Griffen replied "What nonsense." Witness then went to her own room and was followed by Mrs. Stephens, who asked her if she had seen the cut on Mrs. Heenan's arm, and she replied that she had not and went back to the room of deceased for the purpose of looking at it and found the arm bandaged up; witness asked Mrs Griffen how the cut came on the arm, and the latter replied that deceased must have bursted a blood vessel, and then witness asked her why she did not bind it up and not let deceased bleed to death, to which Mrs. Griffen replied, that she did not know it at the time; witness then detailed the finding of the bloody razor on the mantel by Mrs. Stephens, which she saw, and heard Mrs. Stephens ask Mrs. Griffen how the razor came there, and the latter replied that she did not know; witness sent for Dr. Duggan, and when he came and found Mrs. Heenan dead he wanted to know who had sent for him to see a dead woman, and Mrs. Griffen replied, "Whoever did, must pay for your visit;" witness then told the Doctor of the cut, and after an examination he refused a certificate.

Mary A. Gillen, sworn: Live at No. 134 East Thirteenth-street; helped to wash the deceased, and saw the cut on her left arm and some small cuts on the left wrist, and also noticed the blood on the floor and the bed; saw deceased on the previous night, and she seemed very low, but saw her help herself to a drink and say in a strong tone, "I guess this is my last night;" thought the deceased stronger than she had been for some time; at that time Mr. Heenan was present, asleep on a chair at the foot of the bed, and he seemed to be intoxicated, and had, during all of that day seemed to be in the same state; in the morning, after death and the cuts had been discovered, Mrs. Griffen said deceased had died from bursting a blood vessel, and that she had had a brother die in the same way; neither Mrs. Griffen nor Mr. Heenan were excited about the cuts.

Ann Stephens and *Bridget Garner*, who were both examined before the Coroner, testified, corroborating the two first witnesses, and Mrs. Stevens identified the razor shown her in Court as the one she had found on the mantel, and had given to the Coroner.

Dr. DUGGAN, the remaining witness for the people, was not present, and a subpoena was issued for him, returnable on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, to which hour the examination was adjourned. The prisoners handed in the names of five witnesses for the defence, and subpoenas were also issued for these. The prisoners, MARGARET GRIFFEN and JAS. HEENAN, are brother and sister, are past middle age, and no two persons can be imagined who, from personal appearance, would be considered less capable of doing murder. It is proper to add that Mrs. GRIFFEN lived for five years in the family of Judge PIERREPONT, where she so gained the esteem of all, that several of the lady members attended the examination today in her behalf. Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK has been retained as counsel for the prisoners, and on Saturday may succeed in solving the difficulties of this case, which seem to increase with investigation.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Rules for the Government of the Board.

The Board of Audit met at 12 M. yesterday, in room No. 19, City Hall, all the members present and Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW in the chair. Mr. DEPEW announced that the Board was organized and read the rules that had been adopted for its government. (The rules will be found in our advertising columns, 6th page.)

Mr. DEPEW announced that Mr. THOMAS HOGAN was appointed Clerk of the Board.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday, July 30.

THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

Annual Summer Night's Festival at Belvedere Lion Park.

The first annual Summer night's festival of the Liederkranz Society, at Paul Falk's, Belvedere Lion Park, took place last evening, and was a brilliant affair. The magnificent gardens were illumined with varie-colored lanterns; here and there shone calcium lights; the dancing-hall and the adjacent buildings were finely decorated, and all the air was redolent of the perfumes of sweet flowers. The members of the Society and their friends were there in throngs. The band led by BERNSTEIN gave delightful music and under its influence everything moved as softly as one of HERNER's delicious waltzes. Dancing commenced early, and, from the indications when we left the scene, it is a matter of some uncertainty whether it will have ceased when these lines are read by our most distant subscribers. At 10:30 o'clock a splendid banner was presented by the ladies to the Society.

Miss MATILDA UHL, on behalf of the ladies, addressed the Society in German. She said that in the name and by order of the Liederkranz Society, she presented the standard, and begged the Society to accept it as a testimonial of the great services rendered by the Society in the cultivation of art, and of the many hours, rich in enjoyment, that the Society had given them. The Liederkranz Society, with great perseverance, she said, had cultivated music. During the twenty years of its existence there was hardly anything great in the art in which it had not participated. She dwelt upon the services rendered by the Society, and praised its endeavors for the advancement of a musical taste in this country. Miss UHL concluded her address amid loud applause.

Mr. WM. H. STEINWAY received the flag, and responded in German as follows:

MOST RESPECTED LADIES: On behalf and in the name of the active members of the Liederkranz I thank you from my heart for the appropriate and magnificent testimonial you have honored us with—the present of this new banner—which I hereby accept and place in the care of our standard-bearer. May the generous donors rest assured that we, the singers of the Liederkranz, consider this splendid present as a token of their esteem and appreciation of our efforts for music and song; that the presence of this banner at our gatherings will prove a constant and earnest stimulant to renew our exertions in this direction, and not to cease in our harmonious efforts, but endeavor to still increase, if possible, the already high degree of perfection attained by the Liederkranz in its musical performances.

I believe that I am not saying too much in declaring that the present high musical and social position enjoyed by the Liederkranz is in a large decree due to the ladies of the Society, for through the diligence and vocal capacity of our lady singers, our Society has been enabled for a number of years past to perform with the greatest perfection and success a series of the grandest and most celebrated as well as difficult works of our immortal composers, many of those Oratorios for the first time on American soil, while the ladies of the Liederkranz in general, have, by their interest in the welfare of the Society and presence at the festivals and social gatherings, materially contributed to the high reputation the latter now enjoy in the community.

Respected ladies, you may rest assured that the active members of the Liederkranz will gather around their new banner, and stand by the same firmly and faithfully; they will endeavor by their untiring efforts to prove worthy of this magnificent gift—the true symbol of music and song—thereby to retain your well wishes and approbation. May our Liederkranz still further prosper and increase; may our harmonious efforts, as heretofore, never be disturbed, and our beloved Society continue successfully to foster and elevate the cause of music, art and social life in the country of our adoption. Gentlemen of the Liederkranz, I request you to give three cheers to the health and happiness of the ladies of the Liederkranz, and sing a solemn "*ecce quam bonum*" in their honor. [Great applause.]

After this little episode, the music, and dancing, and promenading, and eating and drinking of mild German beverages, and general enjoyment, after the German fashion, were resumed. To see the Germans' enjoyment on one of these occasions is almost as good as to be a German and experience it yourself. Two more similar Summer evening's festivals of the Society are to take place this year.

Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

The tenth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, came off yesterday, and was in every respect a highly pleasant and successful affair.

The route of the race was from Gowanus Bay to Spithead and back, a distance of thirty miles.

The sloops, *Witch* and *Moskqudeed* were the winners, making the time, the first in 6:17:50, and the second in 6:18:55.

Thirty-three vessels were entered, of which twenty-two sailed.

The following is a list of the vessels and the time made by each:

	H.	M.	S.
Witch	6	17	50
Moskqudeed	6	18	55
Carlton	6	21	04
Jennie Cobb	6	22	15
Pauline	6	23	10
Harriet	6	23	55
Aquatic	6	25	11
Apollo	6	25	39
Psyche	6	29	44
Restless	6	30	30
Alice, (second class)	6	32	19
Viper	6	40	12
Mystic, (second class)	6	46	39
Fannie	6	47	09
Midge	6	47	09
Starkwell Form, (second class)	6	54	19
Lillie, (second class)	6	54	45
Emma T.	6	54	47
Comfort, (second class)	7	00	40
Falcon, (out.)			
Letoni, (out.)			
Una, (out.)			

The prizes awarded were two nautical glasses, valued at $80 each in gold.

The breeze was good going down, but in coming back it was light and dull; so that the tugs were compelled to wait for the vessels.

Two steamers, the *Antelope* and *Chas. Chamberlin*, conveyed the members of the club and their friends to the scene of the race. On board all the vessels an excellent collation was served.

Colored Home Anniversary.

Yesterday, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Colored Home at Sixty-fifth-street, was celebrated with much enthusiasm. The grounds surrounding the building were, from an early hour in the morning, taken possession of by the dispensers of everything eatable and drinkable in season, served up in a pleasant rustic way on wooden benches and in carts and tents by the most cheerful-looking young lady waiters, whose perpetual smiles were worth all the money paid to satisfy the yearning for strawberries and cream—the crowning luxury of the day. The entire inclosure was soon filled with a hungry crowd who seemed to enjoy themselves most heartily, renewing their acquaintances in a jolly, if somewhat noisy, way.

In the chapel of the Home as many as could be accommodated gathered by 10 o'clock to hear the reading of the annual report, and to join in the customary exercises. There were present also many of the patrons of the Home, ladies and gentlemen. After prayer had been said, the choir sang a hymn with much earnestness, and were accompanied in the refrain most fervently by the audience. Rev. Mr. BERRIGAN then addressed the audience briefly, concluding by calling on Rev. Mr. WELLS to read the report, of which we give the following extracts:

The financial condition of the "Home" during last year has been very satisfactory, and is a cause for great thankfulness. In consequence of this, many improvements, both as regards the interior and exterior of the building, have been made; and it is with pleasure we allude to the completion of the baths, which have been introduced into the "Home" through the generosity of Mrs. RICHARD M. HUNT, and which have proved such a boon to the inmates, eliciting their gratitude, as also that of the managers. It is our agreeable duty also to record the great interest and persevering energy evinced by Mrs. DARRAH in favor of the institution, which have resulted in many improvements tending much to the comfort of the inmates.

The Commissioners of Public Charities, on whom the Society largely depends for pecuniary support, we are happy to say, have again increased their allowance for each inmate; but, inasmuch as the "Home" extends its benefits to all who apply, and the demands upon the Commissioners for aid in favor of the destitute colored people from other sources must, in consequence of the beneficent operations of this institution, be greatly diminished, the managers have no hesitation in affirming that the present allowance is still very inadequate.

There is much cause for thankfulness that the general health of the institution has been good during the year, although the cholera visited the City as an epidemic, and at one period threatened the "Home;" still the resident physician records considerable sickness, and quite the average amount of fatality, which, however, occurred mainly among the aged. In the list of deaths we are sorry to observe those of Aunt PHILLIS and Aunty GAINES, both of whom died at a very advanced age. The former, who lived to the age of one hundred and eight, was a slave in the Kip family, who gave her her freedom in 1803; notwithstanding this, she continued in the same family, whom she served through four generations. She was born in New-York, and was baptized in the old Trinity Church. She was a professing Christian, and had attached herself to St. Philip's Church, in Centre-street.

Much regretted also was the death of JUDY GREEN, or "Aunt Judy," as all loved to call her, who died at the Home on the 13th inst., at the extreme age of one hundred and ten years. Few who have visited the Home during the past twenty years had not learned to love and respect her.

The number of colored people benefitted by the Home during the year was 820.

The report then refers with regret to the loss of the reverend Chaplain THOMAS MCFARLAN, who labored faithfully for ten years among the colored people, and who died during the year.

A stirring appeal is made, toward the conclusion of the report, addressed to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, asking them for consideration of certain pressing necessities and for their aid.

The Treasurer's report shows an expenditure during the year of $31,600, with a cash balance in hand of $460.

The Physician's report shows that the number of deaths during the year ending with the month of April was 139—75 males and 64 females—and that the present number of residents is 465.

After the reading of the report, Rev. Mr. MINGINS rose to apologise for the absence of Rev. Mr. HALE, an Irish gentlemen who had hoped to be with them, but who had been called off unexpectedly to Philadelphia. Mr. MINGINS himself addressed the audience in a brief but earnest and eloquent address, during which he awoke many of his hearers to extraordinary demonstrations of excitement and devotion.

The exercises were continued at some length—prayer and hymn and speech alternating—after which the audience adjourned to the grounds, where they enjoyed themselves heartily for several hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. A., Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Gen. Clarke, Washington, and Judge Marcus P. Norton, Troy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Counsellor d' Azambrija, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel; Robert J. Walker, Washington, and Geo. Kyle, Tennessee, are at the Astor House; Gen. J. B. Magruder and Ex-Mayor Berret, Washington, are at the New-York Hotel; Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., Hon. J. E. Smith, Maryland, and Hon. G. H. Gilbert, Ware, Mass., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Judge Miller, Long Island, and Judge Read, Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House; Judge Hopkins, Baltimore, is at the Coleman House.

FOUND DEAD.—EDWARD ALVORD, a printer, aged 34 years, who has for some time past been a lodger at No. 23 Chatham-street, was found dead in his bed at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Deceased had been sick for some days previous. The Coroner has been notified.

SERIOUSLY BURNED.—At 7 o'clock last evening EMMA CUSTEER, a little girl of 6 years, residing in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was quite severely burned. The physician has no hopes of her recovery.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF QUEENS COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS.—Pursuant to orders from Police Headquarters, a large number of unlicensed Queens County liquor dealers were yesterday arrested by men detailed for the purpose by Inspector JOHN S. FOLK. Sergeant ELLIOTT and Officers DEBEVOISE and DOTTEN made the following arrests at Hunter's Point: James Hunter, Richard Fitzgerald, Farrell Riley, Joseph R. Cailey, George McNulty, Patrick Tierney, Hugh McNeil, Chas. Schwanburg, Joseph McLoughlin and Francis Lantry. The above-named parties were taken before Justice PARSELLS, at Astoria, and held on their own recognizances to answer on the 29th inst. Sergt. JOHN BRENNAN and Officers LEWIS and BROWN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, made the following arrests at Strattonport: Frederick Wesenhusen, H. Duer, George Shreek, Joseph Thaler and Frank Duer. Justice Quarterman, of Flushing, held the above-named parties in bonds to answer on Wednesday next. Officers Reed and Poole, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, made the following arrests at Columbusville: Louis Reitsel, John G. Siebert; Winfield—Rose Spitsmiller, Lewis Denner, Stephen Steihl, Philip Rumbold, George Kuck, John J. Buck; Newtown—David Miller, Sarah Hicks, Wm. C. Furman, Charles Schiller; Middle Village—Charles Herms, Frank Oberle, Hannah Windle, Christopher Kattendish, Anton Trommes, Christian Seibs; Ridgewood—Frederick Stoebel, Nathan Newman, Benjamin Gefken, George Schurtzer; West Flushing—John Jenkins, John Ceral, Charles Schloo and Francis Victor Boch; East Williamsburgh—William Jacobs. The above-named parties were taken before Justice Burke, who allowed them to depart with the understanding that he would issue warrants for their rearrest.

THE LIST OF INCOMES IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The incomes of residents of the Second Congressional District, as shown by the Assessor's books, are given below, for the years 1866 and 1867:

Div.	1867.	1866.	Div.	1867.	1866.
1	$106,171 91	$173,432 38	7	39,430 57	55,226 03
2	101,395 77	198,265 88	8	23,498 00	27,145 97
3	95,690 34	157,989 79	9	35,914 56	62,188 87
4	5,839 50	8,756 52	10	17,413 36	21,532 69
5	33,775 05	51,478 87	11	11,974 16	13,067 76
6	13,242 70	12,460 62	13	14,362 33	21,547 95
Total				$498,706 19	$802,893 33
Deduct 1867 from 1866					498,706 19
Loss for 1867 38 per cent					$304,187 14

The district comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, together with the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, New-Lots, Gravesend and New-Utrecht.

STEALING CIGARS.—Two men were arrested by Detective WONDERLY yesterday on the charge of larceny. It appears the officer observed two men in an East New-York car, and suspecting they were thieves he watched them. They stopped at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Howard-street, where they put a bag containing cigars to the value of $13 in a cold stove. The officer questioned them, and finding their answer unsatisfactory, took the men into custody and brought the cigars to the Forty-fourth Police Precinct Station-house.

LARCENY BY A SERVANT.—ANNA DURRING, a servant in the employ of JARED SPARKS, Esq., residing in Williamsburgh, was arrested by Detective FROST, at No. 124 Grand-street, New-York, yesterday, on the charge of stealing a gold watch and wearing apparel to the amount of $360. The accused was brough to Brooklyn and committed for examination.

MILITARY.—The Seventieth Regiment (cavalry and artillery) made their usual Summer parade on Fort Greene yesterday, and made a very fine display. A large number of spectators witnessed their evolutions, which were creditable to officers and men.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR is dull for lower grades, but is quiet for higher grades; Family $11 25@$12 50. WHEAT is in fair demand; sales at $1 45@$1 50 for No. 2 Winter, and $1 55@$1 60 for No. 1. CORN is dull at 70c.; there were small sales of No. 1 in bulk. OATS are dull at 66c. RYE is dull and nominal at $1 30. COTTON is dull and declining; Middling, 23½c.@24c. WHISKY is dull and unchanged at 30c. MESS PORK is dull at $21; there was only a small business done. BULK MEATS—7¾c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides. BACON is quiet and in fair demand; Shoulders 8¾c., packed; Clear Sides 12c.; Clear Rib Sides 11½c. HAMS are in good demand at 15c.@16c. for sugar-cured. LARD is dull at 12c. BUTTER is dull at 14c.@16c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. SUGAR is firm; refined has advanced ¼c.; sales at 17c.@17¼c. for hard. Gold, 137¼, buying. RECEIPTS—1,400 bags Coffee, 500 bales Cotton, 5,000 bushels Rye, 800 bbls. Whisky. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bushels Corn, 1,400 bags Coffee.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 20.

COTTON quiet, but steady at 24½c. for good ordinary, and 26c.@26½c. for middling Uplands. COFFEE dull and nominally unchanged. SUGAR—Large sales yesterday; refining grades 11½c.@11¾c., and grocery Porto Rico 11½c.@12½c. FLOUR dull and heavy; City Mills superfine $9 50. WHEAT—Sales of choice Virginia white at $2 55, and fair to prime red at $2 15@$2 35. CORN advancing; demand only moderate: white $1 06@$1 08; yellow, $1 10@$1 11; mixed lots dull at $1 19. OATS better; sales at 74c.@77c. PROVISIONS—Bulk Sides, 10¾c. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD dull at 12½c.@13c.—the latter for prime Western leaf. BACON steady at 9¾c.@9¾c. for western Shoulders; 10c. for City Smoked Shoulders, and 11¾c.@12c. for Western and City Rib Sides. WHISKY steady at 35c. for bonded.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR is dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls.; No. 1 Spring at $11; Western do. $10 50@$11; White Western, $13@$14. Rye Flour. $6 50. WHEAT—There is scarcely any inquiry; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 95; 1,000 bushels Canada Spring at $1 75. CORN was held above the views of buyers; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 92c.; 16,000 bushels kiln dried at 80c. OATS are firm for retail lots at 80c. for Ohio, and 75c. for Western. RYE is nominal and neglected. BARLEY—Sales of 1,000 bushels of Canadian at $1 18. MESS PORK is dull and unchanged. LARD is unchanged. HIGHWINES—Sales of 5 bbl. lots at $2 35. FREIGHTS are lower—Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. RECEIPTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 550 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—24,000 bushels of Corn, 12,000 bushels of Oats.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR is declining; first-class brands of Spring Extra, $9 75. WHEAT is dull at an advance of 1c.@2c.; No. 1 sold at $1 85; No. 2 at $2 61½@$2 62. OATS are steady at a decline of 3¼c.@4c.; sales of No. 2 at 58¾c.@59c. RYE is dull at 95c.@$1 02 for No. 1. BARLEY is dull and nominal. PROVISIONS are dull. MESS PORK, $20 50. LARD, 11c.@11½c. BEEF CATTLE are more active, but prices are unchanged; sales at $7 90@$8 75 for good to choice shipping beeves. HOGS are active at $5 30@$5 90 for common to good smooth. SHEEP are more active at $4 60@$5. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 4,900 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 39,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,900 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 18,900 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 20.

COTTON is dull; Low Middling, 24½c.; sales 850 bales; receipts, 337 bales; exports, 3,182 bales. Louisiana SUGAR is scarce and in demand; prime to choice was retailing at 14c.@15c.; Cuba SUGAR and MOLASSES are dull and nominal. FLOUR is dull and unsettled; superfine, $10 50; Fall extra is nominal at $11 25. CORN is dull; Yellow and Mixed, 80c.@85c.; White, 90c.@92½c. OATS are dull, and offered at the close at 70c. BACON—Shoulders are scarce at 9¾c.@10¾c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. LARD is dull; tierces, 12¾c.; keg, 13¾c. PORK is dull and unchanged. Gold, 137¾. Sterling, 48¾@52½. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR steady; sales of 800 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged; sales at $8 25. WHEAT quiet with a downward tendency; sales 500 bushels choice White Canada and 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club on private terms. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 at 95c. Other grains nominal. MILL FEED scarce—Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38; Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; and to New-York by railroad and river, 60c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 20.

TOBACCO—Sales of 259 hhds. leaf Tobacco; lugs to medium leaf, $2 75@$17 75; selections, $22 50. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50@$8 50. MESS PORK, $21. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c., packed; Sugar Cured HAMS, 14½c.@15¾c., packed. LARD, kettle rendered, in tierces, 12½c. CORN, shelled and delivered, 85c.@87½c. OATS, 78c., delivered. RAW WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@35c. COTTON, 23c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR is heavy; City Double Extras, $10@$11 50; Country do., $8 75@$9; Extras, $8 25@$8 75. WHEAT is declining; sales at $1 94 for No. 1, $1 87 for No. 2, $1 40 for No. 3. OATS are declining; sales at 60c. for No. 1. CORN is firm at 82c.@85c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 35,800 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 20.

TOBACCO is steady but unchanged. COTTON is quiet at 24c. FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT is dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 65; Choice Fall, $2 80@$2 85; Fancy, $2 98. CORN is declining; sales at 70c.@80c. OATS are advancing; sales at 65c.@69c. BARLEY—$1 85 for Choice Spring, and $1 55 for Choice Fall. RYE is firmer at $1 05@$1 10. PROVISIONS and LARD are unchanged. WHISKY is heavy.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, June 20.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT is dull and unchanged. CORN is dull and nominal at 87c. for No. 1 and 81c. for No. 2. OATS, 68c. RYE, $1 10.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 20.

COTTON is heavy at 24c.@24½c. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 82c.@85c. PORK, $23 50@$23 75. COTTON receipts, 24 bales; exports, 85 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, June 20.

Cotton opened firm, but little doing, and closed dull with a downward tendency. Middlings, 25c.; receipts 300 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, June 20.

COTTON dull; sales 24 bales. Middlings 25c. Receipts, 190 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 600 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 89 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, June 20.

COTTON is weak at 23c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are steady at 53c. RESIN is quiet at $2 75@$6 50.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 20.

COTTON weak; sales 105 bales. Middlings, 23½c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S SUMMER HATS.—A splendid variety of Straws, an almost endless stock of Soft Hats, and an attractive assortment of Pearl Cassimeres await those in want of any kind of Summer Hat, at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and at his uptown establishment, No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. Call, and as "you pays your money, take your choice."

[Advertisement.]

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

Is pure white, of the finest texture, and it outwears any family soap in the market.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Gustav Misinet, Arnold Duckwitz, E. L. Hart, Samuel B. Hale and lady, John Naultey, Jose Belcase, Josefa Cortina, Pietro Borelli and lady, David Lonbarde, W. W. Messer, Jr., W. H. Anderson, U. S. N., Jas. S. Cirased, U. S. N., John H. Evans, Wm. J. Carver, Dr. Samuel G. Wolcott and lady, John F. McLelland, John Harrison, Ada P. Simpson, John A. Christiani, M. A. Zabriskie and lady. From Para—James Cady, Lehman Meis. Ed. Marterson, A. E. de Costa, James W. Campbell, James Wallace. From St. Thomas—H. Peray, wife and 3 children, V. S. Richardson, G. A. Phillips, R. Pon, Alfonso Mason, Thomas Hutchinson, Edward Vinas, J. H. Estcourt, Emanuel Lyons, G. Elliott, Alex. Fleming, E. P. Smith, Miss Ernesta Nueyard, Miss Anna Roland, A. Dubereeau, A. Hernandez, L. E. Hill, Edward Storm, E. P. Palmer, Joseph Chapman, M. K. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises... 10 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10 15 | Gov. Island. 11 04 | Hell Gate.... 12 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 20.

Cleared.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand.

Steamer Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.,) Gatjen, Bremen via Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Johanna, (Brem.,) Lauer, Panama, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Maud Helen, Thomas, Hong Kong, J. W. Kitridge; Eagle, Potter, Philadelphia, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Mozart, (Brem.,) Julichen, Naples, C. Luling.

Brigs Robert Mowe, (Br.,) Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Susie J. Strout, Strout, Demerara, Simpson & Clapp; Village Belle, (Br.,) Morrison, Windsor, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Fred Clarke, (Br.,) Tooker, Barbados, Peniston & Co.; R. Scott, (Br.,) Wyman, Bay of Vert, N. B., Smithers & Co.

Schooners E. Post, Lamphire, Bridgeport, Rackett & Taylor; Presto, Briggs, Newport via Elizabethport, G. N. Stranahan; Martin 1st, (Port.,) Figuero, Demerara, Middleton & Co.; C. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co.; J. Burley, Williams, Philadelphia, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship North America, Timmerman, Rio Janeiro May 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco June 1, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. On the Amazon River met steamship South America, bound to Rio, June 11, in the harbor of Bridgetown, Barbados, the American steamers Lady Long and Regulator; the former left about 3:30 P. M. for River Plate.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Guglielmo E. Tommasino, Criscuolo, Trieste 85 ds., with mdse. to Agresta & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Ellen Bernard, (of Baltimore,) Burgess, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Hicks & Bell.

Brig Argo, Creighton, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Unicorn, (Br.,) Lake, Little Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig J. Means, Wells, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Urquhart, Mayaguez 13 ds., with sugar to Peniston & Co. Bld. in co. with schr. H. K. Gale, for New-York.

Schr. F. Bell, Brewster, Morehead City.

Schr. A. Woolsey, King, Galveston.

Yacht Idler, Kinner, Norfolk 2 days.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, Morro Castle, Moneka, Ellen S. Terry, H. Livingston, Fairbanks.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 20—Arr. steamer Propontis, from Liverpool, with 680 passengers; barks Florence, from Cagliari; M. H. Culbert, from Antwerp; brig Afton, from Surinam.

Also arr. bark Lemuel, from Messina.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19—Arr. steamship Hendrick Hudson, from Havana for Philadelphia, short of coal.

Spoken—This morning, off the Capes, steamship Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, June 20.—The schr. Abbie Pitman, of Beverly, from Baltimore, laden with coal, in coming up the harbor to-day got becalmed, and drifted ashore on George's Island, and stove a hole in her bottom, filled and sunk.

Spoken, &c.

Return—bark, bound S., June 14, lat. 31 50, lon. 72 57.

Wm. F. Storer—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, June 15, off Cape Sable.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, June 9, brigs Annie M. Wright, of Yarmouth, Me., for New-York in 3 ds.; Maria Wheeler, for do.

At Mayaguez, P. R., June 6, brig Emily, for New-Haven in a few days.

BEAUTIFUL
FRENCH NOTE PAPER,
$1 A BOX. (Five Quires,) STAMPED.
MACFARLAND, STATIONER,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.

THE STANDARD REMEDY.
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
The Specific Remedy for
CONSUMPTION
AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

This remedy has been tested for ten years, with "results unparalleled in the annals of medicine." Its action is two-fold and specific: on the one hand, increasing the principle that constitutes NERVOUS ENERGY; and on the other, are the MOST POWERFUL BLOOD GENERATING AGENTS KNOWN. By a timely use of it in the incipient stages of Consumption, "Cure is the Rule, and Death the Exception." TRY IT. PRICES: In 7 and 16 oz. Bottles, $1 and $2 each. Three large or six small Bottles, for $5, by express. Sold by all respectable druggists, and wholesale and retail at the sole depot in the United States, by the Manufacturers, J. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 36 John-st., New-York.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD:
BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at

BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute, corner stores.
No connection with any other.

SAVE MONEY.—BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 198, June 20, 1867.
60, 52, 53, 68, 3, 18, 55, 72, 56, 9, 43, 7, 8.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 199, June 20, 1867.
15, 75, 54, 31, 19, 18, 34, 38, 1, 14, 70, 26.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 208, June 20, 1867.
13, 2, 72, 67, 35, 43, 29, 57, 4, 1, 73, 49, 9.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 209, June 20, 1867.
45, 60, 42, 48, 75, 41, 71, 54, 44, 17, 7, 49.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 391, June 20, 1867.
26, 14, 4, 48, 72, 16, 59, 39, 58, 19, 5, 75, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 392, June 20, 1867.
78, 18, 59, 29, 9, 69, 73, 1, 5, 10 63, 36.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 315, June 20, 1867.
62, 77, 15, 21, 26, 37, 41, 55, 72, 46, 19, 7, 63.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 316, June 20, 1867.
21, 20, 30, 2, 76, 14, 59, 54, 19, 51 43, 37.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE KNIGHTS OF CLINTON COMMANDERY, No. 14, Knights Templar, are hereby summoned to meet at their Asylum, Montague Hall, THIS DAY (Friday), June 21, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., to proceed to New York to form an escort to receive the President of the United States.

W. M. POST, Generalissimo.